The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL 3, NO 45. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1884. PRICE TEN CENTS

Great Bargains

Decker Bros. Upright, but little used.
do do do
Fisher do do
Emerson new
Correspondingly Low Prices on others of

NEW PIANOS,

Ranging from $285.
Organs from $65.
GUITARS, with patent heads, from
VIOLINS
VIOLIN BOX AND BOW, Stainer Model, $6.
All other Musical Merchandise at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Parlor and Concert
Parker and Higham

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Outfits for Bands and Drum Corps a Specialty.

Oldest and Largest Music House on the Coast,

Wohler & Chase,

71 Morrison St., Portland.

F. POWERS,

Manufacturer and Dealer.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS

All Styles and at Low Prices

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades & Upholstery Goods

Of All Descriptions, at his Warerooms,

188 and 190 First St.

Running [illegible] and connecting with [illegible] Store on 191 Front St.
[illegible] Goods bought, sold or [illegible]
[illegible] accommodations to parties wishing to [illegible]
PORTLAND, OR.

LAST WEEK!

TO SECURE A CHANCE IN OUR GREAT

Mechanics' Fair Gift Drawing,

5--PRESENTS--5

Tickets Given with Every Purchase.

JUST RECEIVED,

A New Invoice of

[illegible]

UNDERWEAR, JEWELRY, ETC.,

Bargains in All Departments!

BE SURE AND GET A TICKET.

[illegible] customers finding it inconvenient [illegible] tickets at our booth in the Pavilion [illegible] in order to give all a chance [illegible] at the store

KING LEE & CO.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR

68 Morrison St.

[illegible]

The Board of Fire Underwriters

OF THE PACIFIC

offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the [illegible] within six months from this date) and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of the crime [illegible] by firing any property in the city of Portland, [illegible] or after the [illegible] day of September 1884.
[illegible] Francisco, Sept [illegible] 1884.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD,
A. P. FLINT,
Committee on Arson.

Lime, Lime.

[illegible] to notify our customers that the [illegible] represent has not [illegible] into any agreement or become member of any compact with other lime companies to [illegible] the price of lime. [illegible] Builders and Contractors [illegible] for bids before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible] guarantee [illegible] Lime equal to [illegible] other in the market. Full weights and [illegible]

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

[illegible] Front street, Portland, Oregon,
[illegible] for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

[illegible] New Life for [illegible] Muscles [illegible] organs [illegible] Voltaic Electric Plaster [illegible] affects the [illegible] banishes pain and debility [illegible] Electro-Galvanic [illegible] combined with a highly medicinal Plaster [illegible] for [illegible] All druggists.

OFFICE OF HORACE R. KELLY & CO.,

Established 1839.

40 Beaver St., N. Y.,

Manufacturers of Key West Havana Cigars.

[illegible]

For a long time a want and desire have been felt by both dealers and consumers of Cigars in Oregon to HANDLE and SMOKE HONEST AND RELIABLE

KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS

and to supplant the inferior and spurious articles now greatly sold here and manufactured by obscure houses.

We claim to satisfy this general want, and are placing on the market the

Finest and Most Palatable Key West Havana Cigars

that ever were offered in this market. Our Cigars, THE CELEBRATED KELLY'S KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, are

Made of the Choicest Vuelta Abajo Tobacco that Skill can Produce.

And are of Exquisite Workmanship.

On account of pressure of business at home, we have hitherto neglected the Pacific Coast trade, but we have decided now to cater for this extremely valuable trade, and to-day

[illegible]

AND MOST FAVORABLY KNOWN IN CALIFORNIA.

Our MR. DAVID SAMSON is now visiting Portland to assist its merchants in placing before the public an article which will be appreciated to the utmost by the most fastidious connoisseurs.

HORACE R. KELLY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fine Key West Havana Cigars.

New York, Key West & Havana.

Established 1839

TRESPASSES.

This [illegible] the frosty [illegible] such as we [illegible] of English squires or Scotch gentlemen. What with chasing foxes to their [illegible] partridges [illegible] in the afternoon, they would [illegible]. At present we have the turnips and that's about all we have got. [illegible] But we have good roads, a river and a lovely river for boating and [illegible] of beautiful scenes in these fair October days. The forests in all their last days of brilliance. Another week more will [illegible] deserted copses where

[illegible] And realize that the gayly host of plume songsters [illegible] all winged their flight to the orange groves [illegible] the cedars. The mantle of fog overhangs the city until [illegible] in the morning and the departure of the Astoria and Cascade boats is marked with an endless series of [illegible] whistles.

[illegible] ought to enforce the ordinance about [illegible] the sidewalks clean at this season when the maple leaves are falling [illegible] a slippery paste that renders pedestrianism [illegible] in the extreme. The money that is paid [illegible] at this season is not large [illegible] the amount of profanity [illegible]. You will be careful [illegible] sidewalks where there are large maples [illegible] that is to say, if you are a Christian man and do not countenance the use of [illegible]. But if you wish to cultivate cuss words and make yourself one of the [illegible] just walk on a sidewalk that is slippery with maple leaves and see how emphatically you can sit down and [illegible] the study of astronomy in broad daylight. These slippery walks are the best things I have [illegible]. [illegible] you are amply welcome to my share. But all joking apart the nuisance is a serious one and should be abated and the man who does not take time to sweep off his sidewalks should be severely punished, as well as being made liable for all bodily injuries that result indirectly from his carelessness.

It is not a pleasant thing to note how really some insurance companies try to evade the penalties attaching to their business. They will take the premium you offer them without one murmur of dissatisfaction, but when it comes to paying the loss by fire or damage by water, there has to be no end of red tape gone through before there can be anything like a settlement. I do not say that all companies are given to this sort of quibbling, but there is more of it than there should be. The latest case is in connection with the old Clarendon hotel, which was destroyed by fire last June. The building was the joint property of Hon. J. N. Dolph and the Holladay estate, of which ex-Marshal Kearney was at that time receiver. That gentleman caused an insurance of $4000 on the house and $1000 on the furniture to be issued in behalf of the estate of which he was then receiver, but neglected to insert in the application the words "for the benefit of whom it may concern." The hotel was destroyed shortly afterwards and the company now refuses to pay the policy for the reason that E. S. Kearney had the policy issued in his own name and the property of course did not belong to him. At least it says that the [illegible] is [illegible], but the company that seeks to [illegible] I had ten thousand [illegible] with [illegible]. That is the opinion of such insurance companies. Of the honesty of Smith Kearney's intent in the premises, there can be no reason [illegible]. He has lived here too long for any such [illegible] court at this [illegible]. Of the honesty of the companies in [illegible] some time to come [illegible] points.

The question of licensing gambling in this city has excited more or less comment for several years past. There is a state law against the holding or conducting of any banking game, punishing the same by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court making the conviction. At the first blush it looks [illegible] toward any state, city, county or corporation to seek to increase its revenue by [illegible] the color of law to what every [illegible] man must admit to be a tyrannical vice. Gambling cripples not only the best men in the land who indulge in it as a pastime, but it also makes abject slaves of the men who follow it as a vocation. Not one in twenty out of the veriest sharpers in the land has [illegible] thousand dollars he can call his own. But we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that there are seven banking games conducted by white men in this city, and [illegible] a dozen more managed by Chinese, all living, all earning money, all eating up the producing class and all enjoying a certain immunity from prosecution, for which the city treasury receives not a dollar. It is two years since a single gambler in this town was arrested for violation of the statute that prohibits dealing the game of faro, and the belief is general that not only the police are well paid to keep "hands off," but large sums of money are annually paid into the pockets of the authorities who are above the knights of the locust club and silver star.

As I before remarked, it looks despicable for any community to grow rich by the licensing of a vice, but it is done in Nevada and Idaho. The money so derived goes into the school fund and helps to educate the children of the poor and rich alike. Boise City built a $27,000 school house out of moneys mainly received from the gambling tables of John Early and Lark Richardson. Carson and Virginia Cities could not have paid any teachers' salaries for the last four years had it not been for the moneys received from licenses of this absorbing vice. Reno and Winnemucca are in the same boat. To-day Portland is regarded as a better gambling town than any place we have named, by the sporting fraternity. They come here and open out their games against which thousands of dollars are lost daily by men who work for a living, and they pay nothing for the privilege of so doing, except in quarters where the city gets no good of it. Now make the law so that these men will have to pay the city instead of her officers personally, for the privilege of gambling, and let the money go two-thirds into the school fund, and the rest into the fund for maintenance of the indigent sick. You cannot stop gambling by any process or law in Portland. It has been tried and found to be a failure. Tax them and license it and there will be no more gambling than there is to-day without [illegible] the school fund will gain not less than $7500 a year. Then it is time to finish Mr. John Wilson's stately ruin on Alder street and make it worth something to the city.

Again [illegible] license gambling [illegible] when gambling was licensed [illegible] open, as it is in Boise and [illegible] trade, there were no defalcations. Why [illegible] a clerk knew that gambling was conducted openly, and [illegible] he was liable to [illegible] his employer at any moment. How is it now? There is a doorkeeper at the door who will let in the clerk, but when his employer comes the door is slammed in his face. When young Alf Ver Mehr gambled off $12,000 at Briggs' den on Sutter street, Tiburcio Parrott, his employer's son, went up twice to meet the young man and assist him in breaking off this most slavish habit. The doorkeeper told him he could not come in, they "did not want his game" and could get on without [illegible]. Parrott finally procured Briggs' arrest and the breaking up of the den, but not until Ver Mehr had become a defaulter for $12,000 and put on striped clothes at San Quentin. The closed door of unlicensed gambling [illegible] the defaulter who plays off his employer's money, and excludes the friends who would save him. Once throw it open and allow everybody to enter [illegible] then as now, and the clerk would not dare to gamble. He might expect his employer at any moment.

Or compel those gamblers to pay their money into the city treasury, and not into the pockets of policemen [illegible] them in rank are there with no less such anxiety to get places on the police force. Yet there is in all this no other feature which can more [illegible] agreeable to the lovers of a strong and comprehensive government. It is a confession of the weakness of the social system out of which government is evolved. It is an acknowledgment of a lack of power without which order and civil harmony cannot exist, and it looks singular that what should be a misdemeanor in one part of the state, punishable by fine and imprisonment, should receive the sanction and code of law in another while professing to [illegible] a law rule and a general form of individual protection. Had there been a disposition to enforce the laws against this vice from the city [illegible] there would now be no countenance for any opposition to licensing. There is a certain degree of manifest humiliation in the proposition to grant licenses for gambling, but the experience of the past fifteen years has shown that our municipal government is wholly powerless to suppress it, and since it cannot [illegible] should endeavor to control the evil in such a way that whatever revenue is derived from such a source should go into the treasury of the city, and not into the pockets of scheming and mercenary officials.

The example of the wholesale merchants on Front and First streets on Friday last of closing their stores during the two hours occupied by the obsequies of the late Hamilton [illegible] Corbett, was worthy of commendation now and worth continuing in the future. It is easy enough for some people to say that it was mainly a recognition of his worthy father's many eminent services to the city and state, rather than a tribute to the memory of the departed young merchant himself, but I know a good deal better. We will all admit his father's usefulness as a citizen and a silent but active friend of those who suffer, but the generosity of the demonstration in memory of the quiet and modest young fellow who is gone was such that no man of sense could question its real intent. The closed doors, with an occasional ray of light struggling out through the shutters of some counting room where the overworked and weary accountant was struggling with a balance sheet, or catching up with belated correspondence told the story of a community's regard for the pale face that would never be lifted up from that bier, street again. Those two hours of silent homage were as good as two days. They delayed no worthy task while they evinced the respect that had been earned by one who had already shown the tenderness of a woman when distress was brought to his notice, and who would have proven the highest type of manly courage had occasion asked it. I sincerely admire such demonstrations, for they do honor to the noble calling of a merchant, and I must be permitted to express the wish that on like occasions hereafter, similar homage to the dead will be paid by the votaries of an enlightened vocation.

The bells of old Trinity will toll to-day for the last of earth of a woman whose name [illegible] modest as she was herself, is part and parcel of the history of the old dominion of the Pacific. Nearly half a century separates Mrs. Flo[illegible] Harvey's arrival in Oregon and her departure from it a living being. The daughter of a man so lofty and pure in his nature that princes might have learned lessons of justice and magnanimity from him, she inculcated in her children the hereditary virtues of John McLoughlin. Though acquainted with all her children I do not remember ever to have met her. The story of her long and useful life was told in yesterday's paper by an older and abler pen than mine and to recite it anew would awaken no response [illegible] the feeling and tender allusions of that comment [illegible]. She found this fair land a wilderness and left it an empire of wealth and beauty. There can be no fear of the future of a state whose foundations were laid by so stern and self-devoting an element of people as found its fit exponents in this woman and those of her day and class. She died full of years and full of nature's honors, beholding on all sides of her the happiness and prosperity she had helped to create, like some brave [illegible] sitting on his porch of a summer evening looking complacently upon his tawny field of ripened grain. 'Twere selfish to wish a prolonging trip of life for one who had earned the crown of so lovely a motherhood and who has passed into the rest which the Master has vouchsafed to the pure and the just.

The management of the Mechanics' fair (which has been conducted very meritoriously, by the way) have decided upon continuing the fair one day longer and with that object in view, the fair will be open all day Monday and Monday evening. The season tickets having expired, all persons will be expected to pay cash for admission, as the proceeds will be given to the support of the Home under charge of the Ladies' Relief Society. The Portland Gas company give the gas free, and the Electric Light company have also acted with the same liberality. Every effort will be strained to realize every possible dollar for this noble charity, and all those who have not seen the fair—if any such there be—should not fail to go to-morrow night. The exhibition will be as attractive as ever, for no article on exhibition will be withdrawn. Every dollar spent in a visit to the fair will do good to those who are young and helpless, and I hope to see the pavilion crowded by the charitable of every age and sex.

Within the past week the civilized world has celebrated the birthdays of two great men, yet both of humble origin. John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet of New England, and Sir Moses Montefiore, the great Hebrew philanthropist of London, were men of obscure parentage, who rose to fame by sheer will power and a force which sought honor without oppression. Though the great English lover of his race is by long odds the wealthier of the two, while the New England poet is comparatively poor, there are in the character of each strong traits of personal resemblance. The modest bard of Amesbury will have twenty three years to live, which, while possible, is hardly probable, before he attains the well rounded centenary of the great Hebrew who has so well proven his love of mankind. But all through their lives shines out the same love of all that ennobles mankind and the same scorn of tyranny and wrong. May the sunset beams shine brightly around their frosted heads, and the darkness of the eternal winter linger afar off.

GRIZZLY.

Brother Beecher's Antics

Mr. Beecher's letter about Mr. Jones' contradiction to a [illegible] one of the lies about Blaine [illegible] almost as foolish as his production in favor of the election of a sinful president as an awful example [illegible]. The New York Sun says:

[illegible] is a curious analogy between Mr. Beecher's [illegible] the one person responsible for this scandal and that of [illegible] Harrisburg [illegible] the falsehood about the [illegible] Blaine [illegible]. The Harrisburg newspaper [illegible] Mr. Leighel the statement [illegible] had seen and examined the [illegible] by Kemble to Blaine [illegible] Mr. Beecher [illegible] Mr. Jones [illegible] state [illegible] Blaine [illegible] Mr. Beecher [illegible] Mr. Blaine [illegible] of office-seeking. There [illegible] squarely contradicted [illegible] the same [illegible]

The grand tabernacle which is to be erected in Atlanta, Ga., for the accommodation of people who are not regular church-goers, is expected to cost $10,000, of which $6000 has been subscribed by Senator Brown.

GEN. KEYES' BOOK.

Fifty Years' Observations of Memorable Men and Events

NEW HISTORY OF GEN SCOTT

Scenes in the Early Days of California and in Battles in Washington Territory. Grant Compared with Lee

Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, well known in Oregon and still better in California, has written a good book, though not a great one. It is just sketchy enough to commend itself to the popular mind, and will please a far greater number of readers than if it were of deeper interest [illegible] perusal. It is logical without being [illegible] and chattily without drifting into garrulity. Keyes was born in 1812, graduated in 1832 and joined Scott's staff in 1833, was made a captain of artillery in 1841, Sherman being a lieutenant in the same regiment. In 1844 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the military academy at West Point, Gen. Scott being president of the board. The others were Col. Delafield, Gen. W. J. Worth and Capt. Robert E. Lee. There being a vacancy in the department of artillery and cavalry, one duty of the board was to fill that vacancy. Gen. Scott nominated Capt. Robert Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumpter during its siege by the rebels; Col. Delafield nominated Irvin McDowell and Captain Lee nominated Captain Keyes, who was elected and held the office for five years. "The benefit received," says Keyes, "was clearly due to Lee, whom I had never met before, and the manner of its bestowal added to my estimation of its value in my estimation. He did not ostentatiously stoop from his high estate to elevate a suppliant and give him conspicuous position, nor did he afterward claim to have made me. On the other hand, when I thanked him for his service in my behalf he made me feel that I owed him nothing. Such a favor so graciously bestowed, produced in me a sense of gratitude that nothing could change, and though I subsequently met General Lee on several fields of battle and did my best to kill him and his followers, yet every pulsation of my heart has been of kindness for him and his and will be till the end of my life."

HIS FIRST SMELL OF POWDER.

It was in 1841 that Keyes having become a captain of artillery by the death of a superior officer, was sent to join his regiment in Florida. "It was 7 o'clock in the morning," he says in his autobiography, "when I went ashore at Fort Lauderdale, where I met William T. Sherman for the first time. He was thin and spare, but healthy, cheerful, active and loquacious to an extraordinary degree. He gave me a good idea of the country and described the difficulty of campaigning in the swamps and jungles where the Seminoles had so long evaded pursuit. I passed on and was soon enabled to verify all he had told me. * * * My first dinner at Fort Lauderdale differed from my first breakfast in the substitution of bean soup and salt pork for buckwheat cakes and commissary whisky for muddy coffee. I was cautioned against plain river water, which was full of danger, but took it because it was less poisonous than the whisky. My experience in Florida was short, but it sufficed to show me why the war lasted so long, and why so many distinguished officers failed in its conduct. The thickets in which the Indians could conceal themselves were impenetrable to our soldiers. They could subsist on shell fish, roots and berries, and do without fires, the smoke of which would have betrayed them. In all the battles and skirmishes it is probable that five times as many of our officers and men were killed as of the enemy. A friend of mine who fought at Okeechobee, where several of our officers were slain, says he did not see an Indian, so skillfully were they able to hide themselves." The service of Captain Keyes' company in Florida expired in January, 1842, and he was ordered to report to General Gaines, then commanding the western department, with headquarters at New Orleans. In June following Captain Keyes was transferred to Charleston, S. C., where he was garrisoned on Sullivan Island. Here he remained till June, 1844, when he went to West Point, where he was, as we have already seen, instructor in cavalry and artillery tactics to the close of the Mexican war.

OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.

In May, 1848, Keyes was relieved from duty at West Point and ordered to proceed with his company "M" of the Third artillery to California, which had just been ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. As there was a delay in the arrival of his successor, Keyes was allowed to remain at West Point after his regiment had sailed under command of Major George P. Andrews for their destination via Cape Horn. Keyes left New York on the old steamer Falcon in February 1849 and was delayed at Panama a month before the old side wheel steamer Oregon arrived there from New York to take the Falcon's passengers. The Oregon finally arrived at Panama on the 12th of March and sailed on the 14th for San Francisco, under command of Captain R. H. Pearson. "The little ship was crowded to suffocation," says Keyes, "but in that first detachment of gold seekers was a greater number of educated men than were found with any one that succeeded. I had the companionship of the military and naval commissioners sent out by our government to select sites for docks, lighthouses and forts, Captains Goldsborough and Van Brunt, and Lieutenants May, Blair, Blunt, Hunersly and Elliott, and Lieut. A. J. Bowie, of the navy, and Colonel Smith, Major E. P. Hammond, Lieutenant Leadbetter and Dr. Turner of the army. Besides these there were several civilians in our circle, the most prominent being John W. Geary, first mayor of San Francisco and afterwards governor of Pennsylvania. Reverends [illegible] S. Mines and Albert Williams and Messrs. A. C. Peachy, Frederick Billings, John Benson, Sibley, Laffan, Havens, Hutt and others. I formed many lasting attachments among those gentlemen, all of whom are dead except Williams, Billings, Bowie, Benson and myself. We called in at Acapulco, San Blas, San Diego and Monterey. I went on in the latter place with the captain to deliver the mail while the ship lay in the offing. As I stepped on the wharf I was saluted in friendly tones by Lieutenants Halleck and Burton. They gave us valuable information [illegible]

[illegible]

"At the time I landed there was a [illegible] village of seven or eight hundred [illegible] called Yerba Buena by the [illegible] by the Americans. The [illegible] was [illegible] were [illegible] streets [illegible] the world [illegible] were [illegible] at San Francisco [illegible] New York for $20. At the same time one dozen fresh eggs sold for $6, and a cocked potato in an eating house or tent cost $1 and the wages of unskilled labor were $16 per day. At first nearly all the newcomers lived in tents, and the scarcity of permanent shelter caused many persons to order framed houses, which, at the end of eight months, arrived in such numbers that they were given away to those who would take them from the ships. I ordered one from my friend, E. C. Kemble, and when the bill and plan of it arrived in November, an acquaintance named G. begged me to sell it to him. I did so at his own price, which was its cost and freight and a profit of $1,200 to me. As soon as he received the bill of lading and transfer, he said to me, "I would not sell this bargain for $1,000." The house arrived in March, 1850, at which time he could have had another of equal value for the cost of bringing it from the ship to the shore. G. thought I should return the $1,200, but I declined to do so and thereby lost his friendship.

THE FIRST BRICK BUILDING

That was constructed on Montgomery street, which was for many years the most important thoroughfare of San Francisco, was built by Mr. W. D. M. Howard in 1851. He employed two surveyors to mark the west side of the street, and their lines were about a yard apart. Mr. Howard, supposing me to be a man of science, applied to me to make another survey, which I accomplished after three days' labor. I ran lines on neighboring streets, guided by the pegs, and made measurements by which I determined a line that fell about midway between the other two, of which I was ignorant. My line is the present western boundary of Montgomery street. All the men who lived in the town in 1849 arrogate to themselves a special glory. Necessity confounded all social distinctions, and civility of intercourse was secured by the use or display of a pistol by nearly everybody. Drunkenness was common and assassination not infrequent. Otherwise dishonesty was far less apparent than it has been since. The custom house was in an old adobe building on the plaza, and when I went there, as often I did, I saw men sitting on sacks of Mexican dollars that were piled three feet high along the wall. There were several rice tierces full of the same coin stored under a shed on California street. My company of artillery arrived about the end of April, and on the first day of May, 1849, I was assigned to the command of the post of San Francisco by General Persifer F. Smith, commander of the department. With the exception of a short interval, in which Colonel Merchant was my superior, I continued the actual or nominal commander until 1858, when I was promoted to be major of artillery, vice Taylor deceased. During the whole period of over nine years I was twice absent on leave, about twelve months in all, and two years in the field campaigning against the Indians.

DISSENSION HAD REDUCED

The garrison at the Presidio till proper military service was almost impossible, and General Smith allowed officers to do something to increase their pay, which was not at all proportionate to the cost of living. By good fortune I was now at a juncture in which I was to reap the benefit of a foresight I exercised at West Point. In November, 1846, I had assisted Lieut. B. L. Alexander of the engineer corps, to survey the Point, and I not only made myself practically expert in running lines and adjusting a theodolite, but I also read civil engineering. Thus prepared I was ready to compete for $500, which was offered for the best plan of a wharf which a company of capitalists proposed to construct on what is now Commercial street. I was allowed but three days for preparation, but by almost continuous labor, night and day, I was ready in the time and appeared at the meeting of the directors with an immense drawing and voluminous specifications for a wharf. Two or three other plans were put in, one of which was decidedly preferable to mine, but its author was a quiet person, and I at that time of my life was noisy. My design being approved and adopted, I was appointed superintending engineer of the work. The chief difficulty was to find lumber for the wharf. I canvassed the town, but failed to find a man who would agree to furnish it. Then I crossed the bay to Contra Costa, and went on foot to the top of the hills, where stood a beautiful grove of redwood trees, not one of which now remains. Mr John Benson was with me and, in going and returning, we had great difficulty in avoiding the wild cattle that covered the hills and plains that are now covered by the city of Oakland. Not succeeding in Contra Costa, I visited Corte Madera and Reed's rancho on the north side of the bay. At the latter place I fell in with a discharged soldier of Stevenson's regiment, who contracted to furnish a hundred piles to be delivered at the landing in San Francisco for one dollar the running foot. I reported my contract to the directors, and they scouted at it, as they knew Marple to be so shiftless and lazy a fellow. One of them said he should feel happy if he could be certain he should live till Marple brought the first pile. He was the only man who would agree to furnish the material, and he disappointed us all by

BRINGING FIFTY GOOD PILES

And I obtained the rest, as well as the necessary square timber, from Santa Cruz. On the 5th day of July, 1849, the first pile was driven that ever stood in the harbor of San Francisco. That was also the date of the first encroachment upon the area which now embraces nearly all of the wholesale establishments in the city. The tide then came over Montgomery street at Jackson, and near it at the starting point of the wharf. To-day there are solid ground and Belgian pavements at the east end of Sacramento street, 1800 feet to the eastward of Montgomery. In the summer of 1849 the intervening space was the anchorage of a fleet of ships, many of them upwards of 1000 tons burthen. To fill up so much of the bay, mountains of sand and rocks were required. The sandhill that occupied the site of the Occidental hotel was higher than that magnificent five-story structure, and our almost equally spacious bulk of rock, has been blasted from Telegraph hill and dumped in. I have given the foregoing details to show the enormous amount of labor that was bestowed upon it by the first American settlers of San Francisco. Those who laid its foundation are nearly all dead, or if alive are but seldom seen. Something that they strewed is gathered everyday by their successors who remember them not. The history of the first board of directors of the Central Wharf company will serve as an example of the mutations of fortune. They were seven in number, all strong healthy men and they seemed prosperous—three of them being the richest men in the city. Their names were William D. M. Howard, Joseph L. Folsom, Samuel Brannan, William Davis, Charles Gillespie, Samuel Cross and William Hooper. Mr Howard died early of consumption, but left a fortune, and his son now enjoys a portion of it and is a prominent and worthy citizen. Folsom deceased in 1855, leaving a vast estate in land, but so encumbered that his heirs received nothing. Brannan, who had the largest income of any man in the city in 1852, is now the possessor of nothing in California so far as I know. Gillespie and Davis were rich and enterprising. They built more than the times required, and in consequence of the depression of values and the fires of 1851-'52 they lost and sacrificed property which is now worth millions, but they did not lose their courage. Mr Hooper, the least wealthy of the seven directors, was an excessively conscientious man. He deceased in 1856 leaving a moderate competency to his family. In the fires above mentioned, every building I owned in San Francisco was consumed, and instead of a rent-roll of nearly $1000 per month, I had $37 and no more.

THE GROUND REMAINED,

However, and I still possessed a few thousand dollars in money. Those rebukes of fortune not being due to treachery or breaches of trust—so far as the flames were concerned—caused me no loss of sleep by night, but they made me heavy by day for a whole month. At the end of that time, while walking alone on California street, my despondency left me in a moment. By the end of a year my income was nearly restored. The smoke of the recent fires had scarcely ceased to ascend (they had destroyed about the entire business portion of the city), nevertheless many wooden buildings were almost completed at my return. The losses did not appear to have abated the enterprise of the people, but their effect and the uncertainty as to the productiveness of the soil, was to reduce the market value of real estate in some instances to one tenth of what it had been in December, 1849. It remained low till about the middle of the year 1853, when it rose with a bound. For nearly all the years 1849-50 many good citizens, as well as all the office-seeking politicians—a class which has ever been superabundant in California—desired its erection into a state. The matter was long debated in congress with unparalleled bitterness. The slaveholders sought to enshroud the whole territory which had been acquired from Mexico in their peculiar institution, but they failed. Then they undertook to secure the portion lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and being again defeated opposed the admission of California into the Union as a state. The state was finally admitted into the Union on the 9th day of September, 1850, and when the news arrived in San Francisco it was followed with extraordinary rejoicings. The first constitution of the new state was a purely democratic-republican charter, excluding negro slavery. The first senators chosen were William M. Gwin and John C. Fremont, and the first representatives to congress were Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright. In 1856 the vigilance committee arose and got rid of many scoundrels infesting the city, but I took no part in their operations, as I was absent in Washington territory, fighting Indians."

A WHITE DAY ON THE BAR.

Captain Keyes was in command of Company M, Third artillery, in 1855, and came up here on the old steamer California, Captain W. L. Hall, arriving off the bar about 4 o'clock on a November afternoon, and we let him tell it in his own words: "Although a fierce wind had covered the whole bar from shore to shore with a white foam, it was decided to cross at once. There was a pilot on board, and he and the captain stood together on the bridge. The head of steam was increased to secure steerage way in the billows, and we moved up against a strong ebb tide, at a fair rate of speed, until we reached about midway in the passage, when a flue collapsed, drove all the burning coals from under one of the boilers and set fire to the ship, which immediately lost headway so much that she ceased for a moment to obey her rudder. The pilot lost courage, exclaiming, "She's a goner," and leaped down from the bridge. Captain Dall instantly resumed command, called out to the firemen to feed the remaining fires with lard and tallow, and after a few seconds the ship began to move forward and at the end of an hour were anchored off Astoria. When the steamer lost headway the lead showed a draft of water exactly corresponding with that of the vessel, but fortunately she did not ground. Had she struck not a soul on board could by any possibility have been saved. Some of the soldiers came to me in terror, as they saw the pilot quitting his post, and asked what they should do. I replied, 'Take hold of that hose and let us put out the fire in the hold.' I carried the end of the hose down the steps as far as I could bear it, the men pumped, and in a short time the flames were extinguished. Gen Wool was perfectly calm, as were the other officers, but it is certain none of us ever escaped a greater danger than on that occasion, and such was the opinion of the eight or ten ship-masters who were among the passengers." Capt Dall's intrepidity was the admiration of every man on the ship." Gen Wool sent Keyes' company over to Steilacoom during the following week, where he found the inhabitants in a wild state of alarm, as many families had been murdered by the Indians. On the 4th of December Lieut. Slaughter was killed by the Klickitat Indians, headed by the famous chief Kanaskat.

DEATH OF KANASKAT.

On the morning of the 25th of February, 1856, at Lemon's prairie, about nine miles above Tacoma, on the Puyallup, Sergeant Newton posted a private named Kehl and two others as a picket guard of Keyes' company. The cooks had already lighted fires, and the watchful soldier saw a gleam of lighted reflected from a rifle barrel about a hundred yards up the trail beyond the bend. Then he saw five Indians in single file creeping stealthily down the hill, the one in front waving his hand backward to caution his followers. Kehl waited till the leader was nearly abreast of him and then fired, when the great chief Kanaskat fell, shot through the spine, which paralyzed his legs, but his voice and arms were not affected. "At the report of Kehl's shot," writes General Keyes, "I ran out to the the bridge, where I heard Sergeant Newton crying out 'We've got an Indian.' It took two soldiers to hold him as he tried to draw a knife, and as they dragged him across the bridge he continued to call out in a language I did not understand. Some one came who recognized the wounded Indian and exclaimed "Kanaskat." "Nawitka" said he with tremendous energy, his voice rising to a scream—"Kanaskat—Tyee—mamelonse aika-mika mameloose Bostons." He added "My heart is wicked to the whites, and always will be, so you had better kill me." Then he began to call out in his native language which none of us could understand. He appeared to be yelling for his comrades, and two shots were fired from the pickets on the hill when Corporal O'Shaughnessy, who was standing by, placed his rifle close to the chief's temple and blew a hole through his head, scattering the brains about. After death the countenance of Kanaskat wore the expression natural to it in life, save that the infernal fires that glowed in the depth of his eyes had gone out with the vital spark. There was a diabolical fascination in the fixed scowl, the massive jaw and bronzed skin of the monster's visage that drew me to cross the field several times to gaze on it where it lay, face up and eyes wide open. There was no line that pity or tenderness, or holy inclination had ever traced upon it. It presented a scene of absolute moral desolation, more awful than the Dead sea or the crater of Ætna. Regarding the carcass of the dead chief as that of an unclean animal which men hunt for the love of havoc, we left it in the field unburied and went on our way to fight his people. The death of their most warlike chief and the decisive victory we achieved dismayed the redskins, and hereafter their energies were exerted to avoid battle with the regulars, though they fought afterwards with the volunteers. We hunted them almost night and day, over hill and dale, and through the densest thickets. It rained more than half the time, and the influence of Mount Reignier and its vast covering of eternal snow upon the temperature made the nights excessively cold. Such was our liability to surprise that we were obliged to be ready to fight at all times. The hardships of that campaign, in which the pluck of Kautz, Mendell, Sukely and others was tested, caused us later to regard the Wilderness battles as recreation."

STEPTOE'S CAMPAIGN

"Captain Keyes was thanked for his energetic conduct in the Puyallup battles, but Jeff Davis was the secretary of war and could see no merit in any northern born officer. Hence a letter from Keyes' superior officer, Col. Silas Casey, extolling his good judgment in the Puyallup battles, did the ambitious young officer no real good. In 1858 General Newman Clarke having succeeded Wool in the command of the Pacific coast forces, a disaster arose on Snake river and Colonel Steptoe while on the march to Fort Colville, was attacked by a thousand Indians composed of Spokanes, Pelouses and Yakimas, to oppose which he had but 159 men. Capt H. P. Taylor, Lieutenant Gaston and some ten or a dozen privates were killed. The rest were lucky enough to get off in the darkness, and after riding 90 miles reached a place of safety without another man. This retreat is almost losing without a parallel in the annals of Indian warfare. General Clarke at once sent up four companies from San Francisco to reinforce the troops at Walla Walla. Keyes came up in charge of the expedition with orders to report to Colonel George Wright at Walla Walla. The march of 177 miles overland from The Dalles was very exhaustive, as it was at midsummer. At that time the sound of a steamboat whistle had never been heard above Celilo. He built a small fort near the mouth of the Tukanon (now called Grange City), where he left one company of artillery under command of P. O. Wyse. The party, numbering about 900 men in all, crossed Snake river in boats on the 25th of August and five days later met the red foe at the Four Lakes, where a battle was fought which showed the Indians that Hudson Bay muskets were no match for the long-range rifles of the troops. This battle, which is known as the battle of Spokane Plains, ended about fourteen miles from where it began, and was fought in the smoke of burning grass. Not a soldier was killed or wounded. The Indian loss was over 90.

OWHI AND QUALCHIN.

On the 8th of September Colonel W. N. Grier captured a band of nearly 900 horses alleged to belong to a chief named Tilcohtz, a notorious Indian thief and murderer. These he drove into camp and a council of war was held as to what was the best thing to be done with them. General Keyes writes: "At first Colonel Wright and others were disposed not to kill the horses, thinking them too valuable. I told him I should not sleep as long as they were alive, as I regarded them as the main possession and dependence of the Indians, who would find some way to stampede them. Finally the colonel organized a board of officers, of which I was the president, to determine the question. The board decided to allow the officers and the quartermaster to select a certain number. Two were given to each friendly Indian and in this way 210 were disposed of. On the following day the remaining 690 were driven into a high enclosure and shot down as fast as they entered. Toward the last the soldiers seemed to exult in their bloody task, for such is the ferocious character of men. While the work of destruction was going on, I saw an Indian approaching our camp, carrying a long pole with a white flag on it, and in the cleft end of the pole was a letter from Father Joset, S. J., at the Coeur d'Alene mission. He informed Col. Wright that in consequence of our victories the hostiles were greatly cast down and wished him to be their intercessor for peace. The father added in his communication that the friendly Indians were delighted at our victories, as they had been threatened by the hostiles for not fighting." On the 24th the command camped on the Nedwall, a tributary of the Spokane, and in came old Owhi, a brother-in-law of Kamiakin, who had been wounded on the Spokane plains. The old fellow had a very mild face but Wright knew him to be a rascal, so he ordered him to be put in irons at once. That afternoon six Indians were hanged in squads of three each. A messenger was then sent in search of Qualchin, the son of Owhi, who came into camp of his own accord on the 24th. He asked to see his father and Col. Wright answered, "Owhi usthite yawa," (Owhi is over there). As he said this a section of the guard sprang upon Qualchin and disarmed him. He had the strength of a Hercules, and notwithstanding he had an unhealed wound in his side, it took six men to tie his hands and feet. Within an hour from his entry into Col. Wright's camp he was hanged by order of that stern old warrior Gen Keyes' account of this occurrence, while well written, is vastly inferior to an article on the same subject which originally appeared in a La Grande paper, written by Rev H. K. Hines, of this city.

EASTWARD BOUND

General Winfield Scott, charged with adjustment of the San Juan island difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, arrived in San Francisco in 1859, where a triumphal arch was erected across Montgomery street at the intersection of Sacramento, for the aged veteran to ride under. Never did heartier cheers greet mortal ears, for in the crowd were scores of men who had fought in the Mexican war. He sailed for Puget sound on the steamer California five days later, and reached San Francisco again on his way east. He spoke highly of the *fishes* he had eaten during his stay at Steilacoom, particularly the brook trout of the Nisqually and its tributaries. His headquarters were at the Oriental hotel, then the best in the city, and the old hero, then past 74 years of age, received a great deal of attention from the citizens. On the 1st day of December he sailed for New York in the steamer Golden Age, and Major Keyes, who was on leave of absence and with orders to report at Fortress Monroe, accompanied him. Judge Ogden Hoffman was Keyes room-mate, and without any great good luck and no bad luck at all, the passengers reached New York in twenty three and a half days. We give the close of the voyage in Keyes' own words: "The father of Judge Hoffman was long the intimate friend and associate of Gen. Scott, at whose house the son in his youthful days was always a welcome visitor. It was therefore the duty of the judge and myself to honor him with our first respects. Accordingly we found our way to the general's residence on Twelfth street on the night after we landed. Having sent up our cards we were ushered into a large parlor, where the general was seated alone in a spacious arm-chair. He did not rise from his chair, but gave to each of us in succession both of his hands and greeted us with terms of warmest regard. While I stood in the presence of the venerable patriot my memory flashed upon the past, to reveal a thousand advantages and pleasures which I owed to him. At the end of half an hour, as we rose to depart, the general said to me: 'After you have seen your children and friends, come to my office and I shall have something to say which will interest you.'"

ROBERT E. LEE, OF VIRGINIA

"On the morning of the third day," continues General Keyes, "I called at his private office where he was alone. He then told me that the law which bestowed upon him the rank of lieutenant general in the army allowed him a military secretary with the rank of lieutenant colonel. 'I have never filled the place,' said he, 'but I have offered it to Col. Robert E. Lee, who is now on duty in Texas, and who is a full colonel. My expectation is that Colonel Lee will decline my invitation because its acceptance would place him on duty in a grade below his actual rank. If he does decline, young gentleman, I shall offer the place to you.' Events followed quickly, as the general had foretold. Colonel Lee declined for the exact reasons specified, at the same time he was lavish in thanks and terms of admiration for his old chief. I was therefore installed as the confidential military secretary of the lieutenant general commanding the United States army, on the 1st day of January, 1860, and from that time forward till the 21 day of April, 1861, was in daily attendance upon him. Knowing his admiration for Colonel Lee, and that he had so many worthy officers to choose from, I considered his selection of me as an extraordinary compliment. But it was impossible to be with him and not see that he was living in the past and for the present was absorbed in fears of civil war and attention to his bodily weakness and pains. My admiration for my benefactor had lost none of its grateful fervor, but it was impossible that I could every day witness the ravages that time had wrought upon the mind and body of the hero of my youthful fancy and not feel my admiration giving way to sympathy and sometimes to pity. Amidst the general decay, the affections in him remained in undiminished and apparently increased prominence—his attachment to the Union and his love for his native south. For myself, I cannot preserve the union (although I regarded its value as inestimable) under the old conditions, and if my early training to love the place of my birth had been defective, proper to supply the deficiency, and whenever the southern sentimentalism showed itself my northern bias became at once spontaneously apparent. The conditions of our association, therefore, had become radically changed, and I was not slow to observe a decline in his affection for me, though he insisted on my being near to him more constantly than ever before. But the vigor of Omar had departed and Keled had lost his docility—and while the envenomed national feud was developing a bloody issue, irritation accumulated and finally terminated in a temporary estrangement between him and me."

LEE'S EARLY LIFE

"A character like that of Robert E. Lee," writes Keyes, "could not possibly be found in any human society in which the laws and public opinion do not sanction and approve of marked distinctions of rank among its members. His sense of superiority and fitness to command, being infused at his birth, were never once questioned. From infancy to three-score he knew no physical malady, and the admirable symmetry of his person and the manly beauty of his countenance were the aids to his virtues which secured him tolerance, affection and respect from all with whom he mingled. He passed his four years of his cadetship without a single mark of demerit and during my long acquaintance with him I never heard him accused of an act of meanness, tyranny or neglect of duty. His nature was genial and sociable, and he would join freely in all the sports and amusements proper to his age. He was exempt from every form and degree of snobbery, which is a detestable quality that appears most often among people whose theories of government presume an absolute equality. In all the time in which I observed his conduct I was true to my own antecedents. I was a northern man, and no word dropped from my lips or was shed from my pen that did not testify to my origin and proper allegiance. I will not deny that the presence of Lee and the multiform graces that clustered around him, oftentimes oppressed me, though I never envied him, and I doubt if he ever excited envy in any man. The last time I saw Lee was in the spring of 1861. He had just arrived in Washington from Texas, where he had been second in command to General Twiggs, who had surrendered to the secessionists. Coming to pay his respects to the commanding general of the army, he entered my room and inquired if Lieutenant-General Scott was disengaged. I stepped forward and seized his hand with a warm greeting and asked: "Lee, it is reported here that you concurred in Twiggs' surrender in Texas, how's that?" Without replying to my question, he assumed an air of great seriousness and calmly said: "I am here to pay my respects to General Scott—will you be kind enough, Colonel, to show me to his office?" I opened the general's door, Lee passed in, and the two Virginians were alone together for nearly three hours. It was usually the custom of General Scott, after having a private interview with an important person, to relate to me what had been said. On his occasion he told me not a word, and made no reference to the subject of his conversation with Colonel Lee. His manner that day, when we dined alone, was

PAINFULLY SOLEMN

He had an almost idolatrous fancy for Lee, whose military genius he estimated far above that of any other officer of the army. It has frequently been surmised that Scott at one time offered to retire from service and give Lee command of the federal army. In my mind, there is not a shadow of doubt that he did so during the conference above referred to. Without question, he employed his utmost powers to convince Lee that it was his duty to comply with his suggestion. The two gentlemen, though their opinions were usually harmonious, probably disagreed in regard to the state of things then existing. Scott could have had no idea that Lee was going to lead an army of northern men to fight against the south. On the contrary, he desired to see him at the head of a union force sufficiently powerful to keep the peace and prevent a civil war, which they both abhorred. Both those men were born in Virginia and both loved the Union, and neither could bear the thought of unsheathing his sword against his native state. The younger man considered war inevitable, the elder indulged hopes that it might be avoided. Lee, being in full vigor of mind and conscientiously bound to comply with the decision of his native state departed to join the seceders, while Scott, weighted down with years and infirmities, and trusting that hostilities might be avoided or confined to a few skirmishes, remained with the north. It is not my intention to enter into details of Lee's military operations, to show my estimation of him as a strategist and commander of armies. Several foreign officers with whom I discussed his military character thought him superior to any leader in the federal service, and I understand that on one occasion General Wolseley of the British army, declared Lee to be not only the superior of all the American generals, but that he was the equal of any one of ancient or modern times. In arriving at that conclusion the distinguished English officer took into consideration the smallness of Lee's resources in men, the material of war, the means of transportation, etc. He did not, however, consider that nearly all the officers, as well as a large portion of the rank and file of the confederate armies, were as much interested in the success of the rebellion as he himself was. They bore their hardships and privations without complaint and with the constancy of martyrs. Without such devotion Lee must have laid down his arms long before he did. In view, therefore, of all the circumstances of his case, I can only concede to him the second rank as a general, Ulysses S. Grant standing in the first.

LEE'S GREATNESS AS A CHIEF

Was not alone on the field of battle, for he foresaw the difficulties of the mighty task before him, to which the majority of his associates were made blind by conceit and senseless prejudice. When one of them boasted of their superior bravery, and that one southerner was a match for five Yankees, he rebuked him with a serious reply, and told him that the northern men were a resolute race, abounding in resources of every kind, and that to beat them would not only require the whole strength of the south and an able leader, but also an abundant good fortune. He also saw the difficulty of feeding the confederate troops after access to the northern stores was cut off. He and a few other prudent men would have taken steps to provide a future supply of bread and meat, but the president of the confederacy was too frantic in his contempt for northern people to pay any attention to such suggestions. During my experience in the field, especially in Indian warfare, I have noticed that whenever rations were deficient the discontent of the soldiers was not only apparent but obtrusive. Once during the Puget Sound war we had two mules drowned that were laden with tea and sugar, and the loss of those luxuries almost caused a mutiny. What then must have been the secret of Lee's influence, which kept his ragged army together, month after month, and made them fight valiantly on nothing but raw corn? Who can estimate his labor and anxiety when, seeking to avoid starvation, he was obliged to transport over worn-out railroads and muddy paths through the woods? How did he sustain the spirits of his followers in winter when they needed shoes and blankets. How did he animate his sentinels to watch his lines in midnight rain and sleet with threadbare coats? Yet all those things he accomplished with unfaltering courage. He witnessed the closing of every opening on the coast through which foreign supplies could reach him. And it was only when all hope of further resistance was at an end that he surrendered, and when everything had been consumed in a struggle, the intensity and duration of which were due almost wholly to the genius and energy of this one man."

LEE AND GRANT COMPARED

General Keyes makes a very strong point in favor of Grant (with whom he is not on friendly terms, by the way) when he says that, owing to southern prejudice in the army, Lee's merits were readily recognized, while Grant's origin and manners, though highly respectable, were not such as could gain him special notice of any kind. He then goes on to review their careers as cadets at West Point, and states that Lee graduated second in a class of 46, while Grant, 14 years later, was twenty first in a class of 39. Lee's martial appearance made him an adjutant of the cadets, while Grant never had any influence with his fellow students nor any rank higher than that of a private soldier. Lee was attached to the staff of General Scott during the Mexican war, and says Keyes, "he enjoyed the full confidence of his chief and was enabled to profit by all plans and councils. He received more compliments in orders than any of his brother officers in the field. Grant was at that time a lieutenant of infantry and was once complimented for bravery by General Scott. At other times during eleven years of service, he was stationed at various frontier posts, where the monotony of garrison life oppressed him and he fell under the tyranny of strong drink, and finally quit the service in 1854. During the next six years he was reduced to various hardships in gaining a living for his family, but poverty was not always powerless to depress the native vigor of his mind, as was his affliction to drink to disable him to labor. His pride enabled him to overcome a tyrannous habit, which I regard as his most difficult conquest. Thus schooled in the hard school of penury and neglect, he re-entered the army in 1861 as colonel of the Twenty First Illinois volunteers, and when they crossed the Ohio river Grant's regiment was noted for its efficiency and good discipline." Being promoted to brigadier-general, he met the enemy at Fort Henry and followed up with the capture of Fort Donelson, with an inferior force to the defenders, who were commanded by a triumvirate of generals—Buckner, Floyd and Pillow. The two latter ran off in the night, and Buckner, who was a West Pointer and a man of genius and pluck, surrendered two days later. It is possible that

GRANT'S GREAT SUCCESS

had made him careless, for he neglected to report as often as Halleck desired, and the latter complimented Col. C. F. Smith, who was second in command and ignored Grant entirely. Halleck was a man of talent and a patriot, but a slave of prejudice. He knew nothing of Grant and was unwilling to learn any good of him. He finally placed Grant under arrest for some imaginary offence, but the man with a cigar was released shortly afterwards, in time to fight the battle of Shiloh. Shortly after this Halleck resumed command in person and made himself ridiculous at Corinth. Grant was again second in command, and on one occasion offered Halleck some advice. "He was snubbed," says Keyes, "by a hint that when his advice was needed it would be asked for. Under such unbearable provocation Washington and Jackson would both have rebelled, and the latter would have shot somebody, but all the resentment shown by Grant that I know of is reported in Sherman's book. 'I can't stand this any longer and I am going away.' Sherman's advice was to remain and be patient. He did so but was looked upon as an officer in disgrace and had no more influence at headquarters than a lame mule." Keyes speaks then of Halleck's evaporation after fortifying for months against a retreating foe, and Grant's promotion to the command of the Army of the Tennessee and Grant's capture of Vicksburg in 1863, by which he enrolled himself among the great captains of history. He refers to the great interest manifested in Grant by that great and good man, Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, to whose true friendship the great captain was more than once indebted. "It was the country's loss more than his own," says Keyes, "that Mr. Washburne was not made President of the United States."

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN

"Lee had the advantage," continues Keyes, "of numerous defensive works, previously constructed, a knowledge of the roads and paths, and superior facilities for gaining information. Grant maintained upon Lee's defences a pressure which knew no intermission. Grant has been charged with an unnecessary sacrifice of life at Cold Harbor, at a cost to himself of 7000 men at least, but he must have considered his situation such as to justify his conduct. It was a maxim with the great Napoleon that such rashness is sometimes necessary for the safety, as well as the honor of an army. The sustained vigor and timely boldness of General Grant constitute an important factor in the problem that I am studying in regard to his supremacy." All the way through his book we notice a personal dislike to Grant, and yet a uniform desire to do him justice. "In determining the relative merits of Grant and Lee, I have been careful to consider all the qualities and circumstances peculiar to each, and not only the exploits of the two generals, but also their dispositions and temperaments. The fact that the former finally conquered the latter is by no means conclusive for the gain or loss of a single battle would not prove a man to be a good general or a poor one. Hannibal, Turenne, Frederick and Napoleon all lost battles, and yet they are rated among the greatest captains of all time. Wellington never quite lost a battle, but he was seriously checked, and in this respect Grant resembles the Englishman. At the approach of Lee or Sherman the army would shout more enthusiastically than for Grant, but when the latter came up during the fight the lines became more steady and the soldier adjusted his aim with greater accuracy. There was no abatement in Lee's audacity during the twenty-four hours preceding the battle of Gettysburg, otherwise he would have won it and gained the Southern cause; but nowhere can I discover debility in Grant's movements or assaults. Grant could hold his enemy as in a vice, with a ruthlessness like that of Tamerlane or the duke of Alva, and when he had accomplished everything he left upon the mind of his observer an impression that he possessed a reserve of force that had not been called into play. I am constrained therefore, to assign to Ulysses S. Grant the highest rank as a military commander, of all that have been born on the continent of America."

Predicament of the "Mugwumps."

New York, Sub. Oct 18.

It is safe to predict for the independent republican movement an ephemeral term of existence, if indeed it has not virtually ceased to exist already. The democratic supporters of Mr Cleveland appear to be of this mind. They have dropped all mention of it, and are putting forth vigorous measures to strengthen the national prohibition party, which operates directly against the republicans. The independent republican movement has got its death blow in Ohio, and is now waiting for the November election to hide it from public sight. Few now remains with it except the professed free-traders. Their predicament is a curious one.

Cardinell's Boat House south side of Stark.

Everybody takes coffee at the Bon Ton Coffee House 6 North First. E. Grelle, Proprietor.

Impossible to Defeat Blaine.

New York, Oct 16.—The republican national committee room was visited to-day by a large number of prominent gentlemen including Attorney General Brewster. Talking to-day of the political situation the attorney general said:

"From all I can learn of the political situation I regard Mr Blaine's election as excellent. It looks as though Ohio ought to give at least 12,000 majority, and if it does, there will be no doubt of carrying New York. I doubt that figure. The democratic dissension here is so strong and the vote drawn off from democratic sources is so heavy that it is hard to see how Mr Blaine will be defeated. He is told he is gaining strength with the people and will be much stronger, I think, than his friends anticipate."

Rev. E. E. Hale Protests Against Cleveland.

New York, Oct 18.—The Rev Edward Everett Hale has addressed an open letter to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which will shortly hold a convention in St Louis, in which he begs the ladies not to let the union break up now in dissension, "by allowing you to one person or another in partisan controversy, whatever be the immediate temptation. Its force is in its union upon principle, and in seeking step by step definite purposes. Do not let us throw away that force by not using it. I see the temptation, but pray think of the risk. We certainly do not want it said of women that they do evil that good may come. Least of all do we want that women should direct half votes or whole votes to the election of Grover Cleveland to be president. It would be bad to have it truly said that the pure women of America placed a man in the White house whose presence there shut out all women for the four years which followed."

Mr. Parkman's new work, "Montcalm and Wolfe," is published. It forms part seventh of the series of historical narratives, "France and England in North America." The period covered by the narrative is 1748 to 1763. In addition to the nine maps specially engraved for the work, it contains a portrait of Montcalm from a photograph of the original picture in the possession of the Marquis de Montcalm, and a portrait of Wolfe from a photograph of the original picture in possession of Admiral Ward.

It is understood that at last a complete and accurate life of Poe is to appear in the "American Men of Letters" series, by George E. Woodbury. It will contain very important letters from Poe and others, which have hitherto been kept private, several passages in Poe's career will be for the first time satisfactorily explained and a fuller account will be given of his parentage, marriage, and last days than has been hitherto possible.

KOHN & STEINBACH.

OVERCOATS!

The [illegible] of [illegible] takes little or no interest in the subject of overcoats is frequently obliged [illegible] along the [illegible] display [illegible] discomfiture [illegible]. We [illegible] are now ready to buy overcoats we offer a tempting display of [illegible] from the cheapest worth making to the finest [illegible] even the extravagant qualities. We believe that whatever you want in the line of men's or boys' apparel we can serve you to better advantage than you can be served elsewhere. We know our goods are honest and if a fabric is not all wool or fast color we tell you so at the start instead of leaving you to find it out when too late.

P JACKETS!

You know what they are—only a double breasted sack coat [illegible] We have a large variety [illegible] prices from $15 to $[illegible]

HATS AND CAPS!

Some new styles opened this week. Remember we sell the very finest quality of hats at full 20 per cent less than any regular hat store.

Come and see us, and if not convenient for you to call, send your address and we will mail you our Catalogue free.

CLOTHIERS KOHN & STEINBACH AND HATTERS

Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

[illegible]

FURRIERS,

82 First St., bet. Stark and Oak, Portland Or.

Offer at Lowest Possible Prices,

SEAL SACKS, DOLMANS, FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,

And a Complete Stock of

LADIES' MISSES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS.

Orders promptly filled. Good work and quality guaranteed. [illegible]

"TELL THE TRUTH."

WE WILL.

The Kicker Cigar is made of pure, mild [illegible] of [illegible] superior quality and [illegible] cent cigar in America. [illegible] to fully demonstrate this fact.

Manufactured and sold to the Trade only by

Wilzinski Bros. & Co.,

Cor Front and Alder sts, Portland, Or.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

[illegible] Co.

We have come to the conclusion that

LOW PRICES

Will sell goods, and in order to maintain the large sales we have been enjoying the past ten days, we have again

REDUCED EVERY ARTICLE

In our establishment, and will commence this

[illegible] SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 20th.

Our stock is now complete in all its branches, and we are able to supply your wants in any quantity, price or quality.

We call special attention to our large stock of

RICH GOLD

CHANDELIERS

—AND—

Library Lamps!

Having sold in the past two weeks over 120 LIBRARY LAMPS, acknowledged by all purchasers to be from $1 50 to $2 50 cheaper than sold in any other house in the city. This is but one instance of LOW PRICES that has come before our notice, but our larger sales in

Crockery,

Glass and [illegible] Ware,

And the astonishment with which our Low Prices are received by our customers, assures us that you are money out when you purchase elsewhere.

Our number of salesmen has been increased and are now prepared to wait on all, whether come to purchase or not.

Do not buy elsewhere until you have seen our prices.

REMEMBER,

The Grand Reduction Sale commences to-day and will continue until Jan. 1, 1885.

[illegible] & Co.

87 and 89 First St.

86 and 88 Second St.

BEWARE OF Imitations
SMOKE
TANSILL'S
PUNCH
5c
THE HAVANA FILLED
CIGAR

One Agent (dealer only) wanted in every town. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State st., Chicago.

PLUMMER & BYERLY, Druggists & Chemists, Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

FURNITURE

Wall Paper, Carpets

G. SHINDLER & CO.

PORTLAND OR

[illegible] & [illegible],

194 First Street Portland,

General Hardware,

SOLE AGENTS

Warren Powder Mills.

SPORTING & BLASTING POWDERS

Boston Sporting, Snap Shot, Continental and Rifle, also a fine assortment of

Jewelers' Tools, Fishing Tackle and Scroll Saws.

WRITE FOR PRICES

CASH IS OUR MOTTO!

Groceries at Bed-Rock Prices

20 lbs Pearl Sago	$1 00
20 lbs Pearl Tapioca	1 00
15 lbs No 1 Island Rice	1 00
10½ lbs Dry Gran. Sugar	1 00
13 lbs No 1 Island Sugar	1 00
5 pkgs Cal. Matches	1 00
1 dozen 2 lb cans McMurray's Oysters	1 00
C & B 1-1 cal Oil quarts	2 50
A fresh lot of Angier Wilson's Pearl Soda Biscuits per lb	85
	25

All Other Goods in Same Proportion,

AT

BRISTOL & BUXTON'S,

No 50 Morrison street bet. Second and Third. Orders promptly filled.

OYSTERS.

CLASP A MALARKEY,

Fourth and Morrison Streets

The Leading House of Portland

Shoalwater Bay, Tres. [illegible] Eastern in the shell, and Canned Eastern.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED

Fish of any kind shipped, when in season, well packed in ice and delivery guaranteed in good condition to any part of the United States.

RAILWAYS AND STEAM

Oregon R'y & Navigation

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT		LEAVE SAN F
Oregon	Friday Oct 3	State, Wed
State	Wednesday Oct 8	Columbia, Mon
Columbia	Monday Oct 13	Oregon, Sat
Oregon	Saturday Oct 18	State
State	Thursday Oct 23	Columbia, Tues
Columbia	Tuesday Oct 28	Oregon, Sun
Oregon	Sunday Nov 2	State
State	Friday Nov 7	Columbia, Wed

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing

RAIL DIVISION.

Transfer steamers connecting with Atlantic leaves Ash st. wharf Portland daily at [illegible] The Express arrives at Portland daily at [illegible]

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily [illegible] meeting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace ing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland [illegible]

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland [illegible] and arrive at 4:15 P. M. daily.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through without charge. Between Heron, Mon., and [illegible] emigrants are carried on Express Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M. [illegible] at arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo	Tu	Wed	Thu	Fri
Astoria & Low Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	[illegible]
Dayton, Or.	7 AM		7 AM		[illegible]
Salem					
Corvallis	6 AM			6 AM	[illegible]

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland [illegible] on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and [illegible]

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND [illegible] via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave [illegible] for [illegible] at [illegible] A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge [illegible] received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. [illegible] Westside Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and [illegible]

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.

A. L. STOKES, G F & P Ag

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE

Northern Pacific Rai[illegible]

278 Miles.

The Shortest Line to Chicago and all [illegible] East and the only line running through trains between Portland and St. Paul and Minneap[illegible]

REMEMBER

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),

Luxuriant Day Coaches,

Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and St. Paul and Minneapolis,

And thereby avoid change of cars.

Trains [illegible] Portland at 11:40 A. M. daily [illegible] [illegible] at 12:25 P. M. fourth day [illegible] at St. Paul and Minneapolis [illegible] points east, south and southeast.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Trains leave Front and G daily 1:15 P. [illegible] P. M. connecting with Or[illegible] [illegible] Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul

A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Ag[illegible] No. 2 Washington st.

OVERLAND TO CALIFOR[illegible]

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

[illegible] Hours between Portland and San Francisco. Only 24 hours' Staging.

Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento [illegible]

Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. daily (except [illegible]) Arrive at San Francisco 5:40 P. M. [illegible] Close connections made at Ashland with [illegible] the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland	7:30 A. M. Ashland	[illegible]
Ashland	5:45 A. M. Portland	[illegible]

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland	4:00 P. M. Lebanon	[illegible]
Lebanon	4:45 A. M. Portland	[illegible]

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland [illegible] and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland [illegible] days and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of [illegible]

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland	9:00 A. M. Corvallis	[illegible]
Corvallis	8:30 A. M. Portland	[illegible]

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland	5:00 P. M. McMinnville	[illegible]
McMinnville	5:45 A. M. Portland	[illegible]

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at [illegible] up town office, cor. Stark and Second. Tickets for principal points in California [illegible] procured and baggage checked at company's [illegible]

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland.

Freight will not be received for shipment [illegible] o'clock P. M. on either the East or West [illegible]

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G F & Pass. Agt.

RIVER STEAMERS.

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer "City of Sellwood"

Leaves SELLWOOD at 8:20, 8:30 A. M., 1 [illegible] M. Leaves Portland at 7, 11 A. M., 2, 4 [illegible] Extra trips on Sunday.

FARES

To Sellwood	15c—Round trip [illegible]
Milwaukie	25c—Round trip [illegible]
Oswego	30c—Round trip [illegible]

Twenty trip tickets (for residents of Sellwood [illegible])

Vancouver Transportation

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 2 P. M. [illegible] leave at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. [illegible] For passage apply on board at foot of Alder st.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every [illegible] o'clock (Sundays excepted). On Mondays [illegible] Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays [illegible] CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning [illegible] days, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Independent Willamette [illegible]

A. A. McCully

Is now receiving freight for

Salem, Independence, Albany, [illegible]

And all intermediate landings on Willamette [illegible] making two and three trips per week [illegible] Office and landing foot of Salmon st. [illegible] lars inquire of J. J. HATCH, Agent.

Portland and LaCamas [illegible]

Change of Time.

On and after Monday, October 13 [illegible] TRAVELER will leave Morrison street [illegible] Portland for LaCamas, on Tuesday, Thursday [illegible] day at 9 A. M.

Will leave LaCamas for Portland [illegible] Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M. calling [illegible] Ver. Fisher's and all intermediate landings.

For freight or passage apply at dock of [illegible] W. K. BUCHANAN.

For Astoria—Fast [illegible]

The steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on [illegible] Thursday of each week at 6 A. M., and on [illegible] o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. [illegible] days and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning [illegible] Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday [illegible] and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M.

Passengers by this route connect with all [illegible] Sound ports.

U. B. SCOTT, Pres[illegible]

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of [illegible] street Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday [illegible] M. via Willamette Slough, touching at [illegible] Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, [illegible] Landing Monticello Freeport and way [illegible] Freeport Monday, Wednesday and [illegible]

MARKETS.

Fish, Game, Poultry and [illegible]

SAM A. ALLEN—A. F. PEN[illegible]

Portland Market, No. 90 Yamhill [illegible]

Orders promptly filled.

PACIFIC MARKET

M. M. SPAULDING

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEAL[illegible] KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash [illegible]

A. H. JOHNSON

CENTRAL MARKET

Wholesale Butcher and [illegible]

Special attention paid to supply[illegible]

Highest cash price paid for all [illegible]

48 FOR MEN [illegible]

Eleventh, Phil. No. 2 N. Front [illegible]

THE AWARDS.

List of the Exhibits Securing Premiums at the Fair

ARRANGED BY DEPARTMENTS

Firms, Corporations and Individuals Who Will Receive Medals and Diplomas

The following list of awards comprises the names of exhibitors, premiums awarded and nature of exhibit, and is published by the ORE[illegible] [illegible] from the official documents. It has been classified for better reference.

DIVISION I

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—MACHINERY

Judges John Mair, Orin Kellogg and Robert [illegible] award the following

Knapp, Burrell & Walker—Best exhibit of farm machinery, silver medal. Best Roadster engine [illegible]ma.

C. Cowles—Sewing machines, 2d premium, [illegible]ma.

[illegible]ell & Co.—Portable straw burning engine and new Massillon thresher 1st premium, diploma.

M. Osborne & Co.—Harvester and binder 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]ade, Wright & Co.—Steam pump and brass [illegible], diploma.

Honeyman & Co.—Stationary engine, Oregon make 1st premium diploma.

P. Gregory & Co.—Best exhibit of milling machinery, steam pumps portable and stationary [illegible] gold medal.

W. Rice—Remington type-writer 2d premium, diploma.

[illegible]ward Cookingham—Caligraph 1st premium, diploma.

W. Van Dorston—Rotary steam engine 1st premium, bronze medal.

M. Howard—Hand loom and spinning [illegible] 1st premium, diploma.

Brownsville Woolen Mills—Power loom 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible] Hopler—Punching and metal cutting [illegible] 1st premium silver medal.

H. Parrish—Header and thresher combined 1st premium, silver medal.

Portland Iron Works—Roller mill and press premium, silver medal.

[illegible] Peake & Co.—Rug making machine 1st premium, diploma.

J. E. Opdycke—Mission steam washer premium, diploma.

C. Allen—Kansas windmill 1st premium, [illegible]ma.

F. Heroy—Domestic sewing machines 1st premium, diploma.

P. Walter—Buckeye windmills 1st premium, diploma.

J. Hunt—Fruit press 1st premium [illegible]ma.

[illegible]er & Hayne—Axe cutter 1st premium [illegible]ma.

A. Tille—Fruit pitter 1st premium [illegible]ma.

G. Wickson & Co.—De Laval cream separator 1st premium bronze medal.

[illegible]dson Manufacturing Co.—Victor mower premium, diploma. Harrow 1st premium [illegible]ma.

[illegible]tta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Co.—[illegible] steam fire engine 1st premium diploma. [illegible]-cart manufactured by North Pacific Manufacturing Co. 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]orge H. Himes—Printing press in operation 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]lum & Bowen—Stationary engine eastern [illegible] 1st premium diploma.

G. Wickson—Cultivator tooth and single-[illegible] 1st premium diploma.

DIVISION SECOND

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—METALS

Judges T. B. Trevitt, H. J. Hulsman and H. B. [illegible] awarded the following.

J. Amick—Cast stoves 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]ldsmith & Loewenberg—Best exhibit [illegible] Oregon make 1st premium gold medal. [illegible] of granite iron ware 1st premium, [illegible] medal.

[illegible]ster & Robinson—Fine exhibit of mantels [illegible] gas fixtures 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]ompson, De Hart & Co.—Blacksmithing and hardware 1st premium bronze medal.

[illegible]tificial Stone Co.—Artificial stone 1st premium, silver medal.

[illegible]egon Pottery Co.—[illegible] sewer pipe premium, gold [illegible]

[illegible]rrow & Strong—[illegible] 1st premium bronze medal.

[illegible] & Hill [illegible] 1st premium [illegible]

[illegible] S. Jones—[illegible] 1st premium [illegible]

[illegible]llister & Me[illegible]—[illegible] 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible] Beck & Sons—[illegible] 1st premium, diploma.

C. Bristol—Fruit evaporator 1st premium, [illegible] medal.

Walker—Iron fencing 1st premium [illegible]

B. Perkins—Horseshoes 1st premium, [illegible] medal.

[illegible]lson & Pratt—Horseshoes [illegible] premium [illegible]

[illegible]ntag & Clow—[illegible] Oregon make 2d premium silver [illegible]

M. Parker, Salem—Wire [illegible] Oregon make 1st premium silver medal.

M. Moore—Brass work [illegible] 1st premium, bronze medal.

M. Plato—[illegible] farm gate 1st premium, diploma.

W. Spaulding, San Francisco—Patent [illegible] tooth saws 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]ed Berry—Asbestos 1st premium diploma.

[illegible]gele, Crowell & Co.—[illegible] 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]seph Thiele & Co.—Lamp and [illegible] 1st premium diploma.

[illegible]dron Manufacturing Co., San Francisco—[illegible] tacks, horseshoe and lath nails 1st premium diploma.

DIVISION THREE

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—WOOD OR WOOD AND [illegible]

Judges [illegible] Powers awarded the following.

[illegible]gate W. Ball—Ladies pleasure [illegible] 1st premium, silver medal.

Shindler & Co.—Best display Oregon made furniture 1st premium, gold medal.

[illegible]unswick Balke Collender Co.—Billiard [illegible] and fixtures 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]hler & Chase—Best display of pianos [illegible] and musical goods silver medal.

W. Prentice—Second best display of [illegible] organs and musical goods bronze [illegible]

[illegible]rdner Bros.—Third best display of [illegible] and musical goods diploma.

[illegible]ley B. Allen—Musical publications 1st premium, diploma.

M. Behrens—[illegible] brush works [illegible] 1st premium [illegible]

C. Morse & Co.—[illegible] and bronze [illegible] 1st premium silver medal.

W. Thomas—[illegible] 1st [illegible] bronze medal.

[illegible]ees Bros.—[illegible] 1st premium [illegible] bronze medal.

C. Murphy—Pill [illegible] diploma.

[illegible]Kean & Campbell—Oregon made [illegible] 2d premium diploma.

[illegible] Mostberger—Hubbard [illegible] 1st premium bronze medal.

Squires—Buggies 2d premium diploma. [illegible] wheel 1st premium diploma. [illegible] 1st premium diploma.

[illegible]seph Hingley—[illegible] 1st premium bronze medal.

[illegible] O'Conner—Knocked down [illegible] 1st premium, diploma.

O. Lundin—Sash, door and lock [illegible] 1st premium, diploma.

[illegible]rth Pacific Manufacturing Co.—[illegible] and backs 1st premium, silver medal.

McLearn Bros.—[illegible] 1st premium [illegible]

[illegible]rald Roberts—[illegible] 1st premium, [illegible]

W. Beyer—[illegible] 1st premium, diploma.

H. Sewall—[illegible] 2d premium [illegible]

D. Tifft—[illegible] 1st premium, diploma.

DIVISION FOUR

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FIBRE FABRICS.

Judges John Wilson, H. M. DeFrance and [illegible] Badwell awarded the following.

Preston, Nott & Co.—Rubber goods 1st premium, diploma.

R. Beblow—Robes and fur goods 1st premium, gold medal.

Sommelin & Gutman—Robes and fur goods premium, silver medal.

Senotsky—Boots and shoes, hand made premium, silver medal.

Moffet & Andrus—Display of boots and shoes premium, diploma.

C. Noon—Tents, awnings, etc. 1st premium, silver medal.

Harris & Co—Trunks 1st premium, silver [illegible]

[illegible] Clark—Saddles, harnesses, etc., 1st premium, silver medal.

Brownsville Woolen mills—Blankets, cassimeres and flannels, 1st premium, silver medal.

[illegible]ramcois, Besing & Hegele—Oil clothing. [illegible]remium, diploma.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

on R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

Leave Portland 12 midnight. | Leave San Francisco 10 A. M.
Friday Oct. 3 State, Wednesday, Oct.
Wednes'y, Oct. 8 Columbia, Monday, Oct.
Monday, Oct. 13 Oregon, Saturday, Oct.
Saturday, Oct. 18 State, Thursday, Oct.
Thursday, Oct. 23 Columbia, Tuesday, Oct.
Tuesday, Oct. 28 Oregon, Sunday, Oct.
Sunday, Nov. 2 State, Friday, Oct.
Friday, Nov. 7 Columbia, Wednes'y, Nov.
reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.
steamers connecting with Atlantic Express, st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 11:40 A. M.
Express arrives at Portland daily at 11 A. M.
Line Passenger Trains run daily
Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.
Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.
Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at 8:25 A. M.
at 4:15 P. M. daily.
Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul change. Between Heron, Mon., and St. Paul are carried on Express Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leaves Portland for Dalles at 5 A. M.
Arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.
Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON
via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
for West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A. M.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.
BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.
Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie and at 4 A. M.
for all points on Narrow Gauge Divisions and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. East and West Side Divisions, respectively.
General Offices cor. Front and D sts.
PRESCOTT, A. L. STOKES,
Manager. G. F. & P. Agent.
A. D. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad

278 Miles.

Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East, and the only line running through trains between Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

REMEMBER
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)
Washington and Oregon Points
To The East.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Northern Pacific R. R. and St. Paul and Minneapolis,
And thereby avoid change of cars.

Portland at 11:40 A. M. daily; arrive at St. Paul 12:25 P. M. fourth day.
Connections made at St. Paul and Minneapolis east, south and southeast.

PACIFIC DIVISION.
leaves Front and D daily 1:15 P. M. Connecting with Co's boats for Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

PORTLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
Hours between Portland and San Francisco.
Only 24 hours' Staging.
San Francisco $32; to Sacramento
Portland at 7:30 A. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at San Francisco 6:40 P. M., third day.
Connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
7:30 A. M. Ashland
6:45 P. M. Portland
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
4:00 P. M. Lebanon
4:45 A. M. Portland
Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Fridays.
O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
9:00 A. M. Corvallis
8:30 A. M. Portland
Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
5:00 P. M. McMinnville
5:45 A. M. Portland
Tickets for sale and baggage checked at up-town office, cor Stark and Second sts. For principal points in California can only be had and baggage checked at company's office corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
will not be received for shipment after P. M. on either the East or West Side Div.
KOEHLER, E. P. ROGERS,
Manager. G. F. & Pass. Agent.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.
The Steamer "City of Sellwood"
SELLWOOD at 6:20, 8:20 A. M.
Leaves Portland at 7, 11 A. M.
trips on Sunday.
FARES:
Sellwood 15c—Round trip
Milwaukie 25c—Round trip
Oswego 30c—Round trip
trip tickets (for residents of Sellwood only)

Vancouver Transportation Co.
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
RUNNING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamer Manzanillo
Morrison street wharf every alternate morning (Sundays excepted). On Mondays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CATHLAMET and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Independent Willamette River
A. A. McCully
Is now receiving freight for
Independence, Albany, Corvallis
Intermediate landings on Willamette River, making two and three trips per week.
and landing foot of Salmon st. For passage apply office of Z. J. HATCH, Agent. 213½ Front st.

Island and LaCamas Route
Change of Time.
After Monday, October 13, 1884, the steamer
will leave Morrison street dock on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Leave LaCamas for Portland on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver and all intermediate landings.
For freight or passage apply at dock or on board.
W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

For Astoria—Fast Line.
Steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been fitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave foot of Morrison street on Tuesday, Thursday of each week at 6 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. Returning on Sunday at 4 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., arriving in Portland at 2 P. M.
Passengers by this route connect with the
U. B. SCOTT, President.

For Cowlitz River.
JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Monticello, Freeport and way points. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

MARKETS.

Game, Poultry and Oysters
SAM. A. ALLEN—A. P. FRIESE.
and Market, No. 90 Yamhill Street.
Orders promptly filled.

PACIFIC MARKET.
BUILDING.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
ERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN KINDS OF MEATS.
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer
attention paid to supplying ships.
Cash price paid for all kinds of

R MEN Checks in sizes three days.
Phil. No. 2 N. Front St.

THE AWARDS.

List of the Exhibits Securing Premiums at the Fair.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

The Firms, Corporations and Individuals Who Will Receive Medals and Diplomas.

The following list of awards comprises the names of exhibitors, premiums awarded and and is published by the OREGONIAN the official documents. It has been for easier reference.

DIVISION 1.

PRODUCTS—MACHINERY.

Judges John Mair, Orin Kellogg and Robert awarded the following:

& Walker—Best exhibit of farm machinery medal. Best Roadster engine; medal.

—Sewing machines, 2d premium,

& Co.—Portable straw burning engine Massillon Thresher; 1st premium

& Co.—Harvester and binder; 1st diploma.

& Co.—Steam pump and brass

& Co.—Stationary engine, Oregon 1st premium, diploma.

& Co.—Best exhibit of mill machinery, pumps, portable and stationary gold medal.

—Remington type-writer; 2d premium, diploma.

Cookingham—Caligraph; 1st premium.

Van Doston—Rotary steam engine; 1st bronze medal.

Howard—Hand-loom and spinning 1st premium, diploma.

Woolen Mills—Power loom; 1st diploma.

—Punching and metal cutting 1st premium, silver medal.

—Header and thresher combined; 1st premium, silver medal.

Iron works—Cider mill and press; premium, silver medal.

& Co.—Rag-making machine; 1st diploma.

J. R. Opdycke—Missouri steam washer; premium, diploma.

J. C. Allen—Kansas windmill; 1st premium,

—Domestic sewing machines; 1st diploma.

—Buckeye wood pumps; 1st premium, diploma.

J. —Fruit press; 1st premium,

& Hayne—Axle cutter; 1st premium

—Fruit pitter; 1st premium,

Wickson & Co.—De Laval cream separator; 1st premium, bronze medal.

Manufacturing Co.—Victor mower premium, diploma. Harrow; 1st premium,

Rubber Manufacturing Co.— steam fire engine; 1st premium, diploma. cart; manufactured by North Pacific Manufacturing Co.; 1st premium, diploma.

George H. Himes—Printing press in operation; 1st premium, diploma.

Rowan—Stationary engine, eastern 1st premium, diploma.

& C. W. Cheen—Cultivator tooth and single- 1st premium, diploma.

DIVISION SECOND.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—METALS.

Judges T. B. Trevitt, H. F. Hudson and H. B. awarded the following:

Laird—Gas stoves; 1st premium, diploma.

Goldsmith & Loewenberg—Best exhibit Oregon make; 1st premium, gold medal. of granite iron ware; 1st premium, medal.

& Robinson—Fine exhibit of mantels gas fixtures; 1st premium, diploma.

, De Hart & Co.—Blacksmithing hardware; 1st premium, bronze medal.

Stone Co.—Artificial stone; 1st premium, silver medal.

Oregon Pottery Co.—Pottery and sewer pipe; premium, gold medal.

& Strong—White metals 1st premium, bronze medal.

& Hall—Fishing tackle, 1st premium,

S. Cory—Fruit dryer; 2d premium, d-

& Merrill—Stencil and rubber 1st premium, diploma.

Beck & Sons—Sporting goods and novelties; premium, diploma.

C. Bristol—Fruit evaporator; 1st premium, medal.

Walker—Iron fencing; 1st premium, d-

Perkins—Horseshoes; 1st premium, medal.

& Pratt—Horseshoes; 2d premium, di-

& Cleave—Stoves, hollow-ware and Oregon make, 2d premium, silver

Parker, Salem—Wire beds and lounges, make, 1st premium, silver medal.

Moore—Brass work and pumps; 1st bronze medal.

Pirie—Self-sealing jar, farm gate; 1st diploma.

W. Spaulding, San Francisco—Patent inserted tooth saws; 1st premium, diploma.

Fred Berry—Asbestos; 1st premium, diploma.

, Crowell & Co.—Peoria stone-ware; 2d premium, diploma.

Joseph Thieben & Co.—Lamp and cooking; 1st premium, diploma.

Manf'g Co., San Francisco, Cal.— tacks, horseshoe and lath nails; 1st premium, diploma.

DIVISION THREE.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—WOOD OR WOOD AND IRON.

Judges S. G. Bunling, D. E. Buchanan and Powers awarded the following:

W. Ball—Ladies' pleasure boat; 1st premium, silver medal.

Shindler & Co.—Best display Oregon made furniture; 1st premium, gold medal.

, Balke, Collender Co.—Billiard tables and fixtures; 1st premium, diploma.

& Chase—Best display of pianos, organs and musical goods, silver medal.

D. W. Prentice—Second best display of pianos, organs and musical goods; bronze medal.

Gardner Bros.—Third best display of pianos, and musical goods; diploma.

B. Allen—Musical publications; 1st premium, diploma.

Behrenz, "Union brush works"— brooms, etc.; 1st premium, silver

Moore & Co.—Gold and bronze picture; 1st premium, silver medal.

W. Thomas—Lamson's cash railway, 1st diploma.

Bros.—Pillow-sham holder; 1st premium, bronze medal.

Murphy—Pillow-sham holder; 2d premium, diploma.

& Campbell—Oregon hack; 2d premium, diploma.

Weinberger—Hubbard Oregon farm 1st premium, bronze medal.

—Buggies; 2d premium, diploma.

—1st premium, diploma. Potato-; 1st premium, diploma.

Hingley—Tire rivets; 1st premium, medal.

O'Conner—Knock-down return packing 1st premium, diploma.

Landis—Sash-raiser and lock; 1st premium, diploma.

Manufacturing Co.—Carriages, and hacks; 1st premium, silver medal.

Bros.—Road cart; 1st premium, diploma.

Robertson—Canoes; 1st premium, diploma.

W. Beyer—Oars, Oregon make; 1st premium,

H. Sewell—Inlaid boxes; 1st premium, diploma.

Tufts—Display of cooperage; 1st diploma.

DIVISION FOUR.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FABRICS.

Judges Wilson, H. H. DeFrance and awarded the following:

& Co.—Rubber goods; 1st premium,

—Robes and fur goods; 1st premium, medal.

& Gutman—Robes and fur goods; silver medal.

—Boots and shoes, hand made; silver medal.

—Display of boots and shoes; diploma.

Rose—Tents, awnings, etc.; 1st premium, medal.

& Co.—Trunks; 1st premium, silver

—Saddles, harnesses, etc.; 1st premium, medal.

Woolen Mills—Blankets, cassimeres, 1st premium, silver medal; Oil clothing.

Herbert, Bradley & Co.—Leather and shoe findings; 1st premium, diploma.

Frederick Berry—Asbestos; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. A. E. West—Millinery; 1st premium, diploma.

W. W. Haines—Harness, skirting and calf-skin leather, Oregon tanned; 1st premium, silver medal.

Perlott & Toussaint—Calf and kip skins, Oregon tanned; 2d premium, diploma.

J. Maliff—Salamander felting; 1st premium, diploma.

DIVISION FIVE.

CHEMICAL AND NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Judges L. F. Henderson, R. Freeborn and F. K. Arnold awarded the following:

Cleveland Paint Co.—Mixed paints, Willamette cottage colors, ground in oil; 1st premium, gold medal.

Wilzinski Bros. & Co.—Leaf and manufactured tobaccos; 1st premium, diploma.

Meison Ball & Co.—Drugs and druggists' sundries; 1st premium, diploma.

A. W. Miller—Mineral cabinet; 1st premium.

Ralph Morgan—Minerals; 2d premium, diploma.

M. C. McComas—Medical lake salt; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. D. Barker—Petrefactions; 1st premium, diploma.

Captain S. S. Douglas—Stuffed birds and animals; 1st premium, bronze medal.

H. B. Birnbaum—Cibils Fluid Beef Extract; 1st premium, diploma.

DIVISION SEVEN.

LIBERAL AND DECORATIVE ARTS—CLASSES 35, 36, 37, 38.

Judges F. Gundorf, L. H. Parker and G. M. Pierce awarded the following:

George H. Himes—Artistic printing; 1st premium, diploma.

L. Samuels—Lithographing stones; 1st premium, diploma.

Anderson & Co.—Display of lithograph printing; 1st premium, diploma.

J. Dilg—Electric bells and appliances; 1st premium, diploma.

W. S. Curtis—Surveyor's leveling instrument; 1st premium, diploma.

Butterfield Bros.—Watch-making tools; 1st premium, diploma.

Heatrichsen & Greenberg—Fine display of silverware, imported clocks and plated ware; 1st premium, diploma.

Meston & Dygert—Book-binding; 1st premium, diploma.

M. J. Arnick—Gas regulator; 1st premium, diploma.

W. Friedlander—Fine display of Vienna clocks; 1st premium, diploma.

CLASS THIRTY-NINE—FANCY WORK.

Judges Mrs. A. J. Kane, Miss Cora Packard and Miss Lizzie Dalg(?) awarded the following:

Miss Emma Aldridge—Pillow shams, darned net; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. S. A. Moreland—Sofa afghan; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. Little—Embroidered sack; 2d premium, diploma.

Ivy McMillan—Ottoman; 1st premium, diploma.

Hettie Starche—Dressing sack; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. T. A. Shane—Crazywork pillow; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. L. C. Beckamon—Rug; 1st premium, diploma.

Lydia McCalley—Silk quilt; 1st premium, diploma.

Millie Fleming—Knit skirts and tidies; 2d premium, diploma.

Mary Bloomer—Knotted pillow-shams and morning wrapper; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. S. C. Knight—Lace robe; 1st premium, diploma. Canvas rug; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. J. A. Fisk—Ladies' embroidered skirt and crochet shawl; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. C. B. Farleman—Embroidered banner; 2d premium, diploma.

Miss J. Protzman—Knit mittens; 1st premium, diploma.

E. Cralt—Hand-painted lambrequins; 1st premium, diploma.

Carrie M. Eglin—Embroidery and knitting; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. Fanny T. Rice—Point lace crochet tidies and lambrequins; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. B. O. Smith—Silk embroidered banner; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. Ney Churchman—Table scarf; 1st premium, diploma. Foot rest and quilt; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. Baldy—Fancy baskets; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. A. A. Barker—Crazy pillow-shams; 1st premium, diploma. Bed spread; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. E. S. Frame—One pair of lace curtains; 1st premium, diploma.

Nellie F. M. Trompe—Kensington painting; 1st premium.

Minnie Howard—Door-mat and lambrequin; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. M. Howard—Rag carpet, basket pattern, 1st premium; diploma.

Mrs. J. Dalgliesh—Sofa pillow, canvas-work, 1st premium; diploma.

Mabel Willis—Apron and tidy, drawn work, 2d premium; diploma.

Mrs. A. M. Perkins—Crochet skirt and undervest, 1st premium; diploma.

F. Buttell—Fancy basket, 1st premium; diploma.

Frances Wassen—Afghan, 2d premium; diploma.

Hester Marks—Rickrack pillow-sham, 1st premium; diploma. Kensington embroidered piano cover 1st premium; diploma.

Mrs. E. M. Sargent—Knit spread, 2d premium; diploma.

Mrs. Dr. Templeton—Hand-painted banner, 1st premium; diploma.

Miss F. B. Myers—Embroidered sofa pillow, 1st premium; diploma.

Mrs. G. A. Steel—Silk quilt, 2d premium; diploma.

Miss Cassie Ohleson—Crochet shawl, 1st premium; diploma.

J. Shepherd—Panel of pond lilies, 1st premium; diploma.

J. H. Willis—Apron, 1st premium; diploma.

Amelia Marks—Beaded purse, 1st premium; diploma.

Mrs. M. Glover—Piece of Cretonne embroidered.

Mrs. Van Dam—Two pair of mittens, two pair of socks, two pair of hose and dish cloth, 1st premium; diploma.

Minnie Kissell—Crazy quilt, 1st premium; diploma.

Mertie Morrill—Crochet table scarf, 1st premium; diploma.

Minnie Esbey—Crochet shawl; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. P. Zimmerman—Crochet bedspread; 1st premium, diploma.

Ruby Bray—Doll, dressed; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. F. E. Habersham—Sofa pillow shams, 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. E. Habersham—Card of lace; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. John Lombard—Knit spread; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. S. T. W. Stewart—Pillow shams, knit, 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. T. Harris—Two child's embroidered skirts; 1st premium, diploma.

Miss Minnie Gates—Embroidered panel; 1st premium, diploma.

Kate Backingmeyer—Embroidered pin-cushion.

Libbie Burrows—Tablecover; 2d premium, diploma.

Miss Minnie Gates—Embroidered panel; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. W. A. Grauden—Embroidered lambrequin, 1st premium, diploma.

Fannie Dobbins—Crochet skirt; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. M. Hale—Five pieces of ribbon work; 1st premium, diploma.

Harrie Oxer—Doll, dressed; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. W. S. Gordon—Sofa pillow; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. E. L. Blossom—Knitted lace, 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. J. T. Morris—Knit skirt; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. D. C. Farwell—Three pieces embroidery, 1st premium, diploma.

Carrie M. Hallaway—Pillow-shams, darned net; 1st premium, diploma.

Jas. N. Allison—Crazy sofa cushion; 1st premium, diploma.

Nancy Ann Love—Quilt and patch work; 1st premium, diploma.

Katie McKinny—Embroidered sofa pillows; 1st premium, diploma.

Sallie Cornelius—Toilet set and handkerchief case 1st premium, diploma.

Miss May Crombie—Toilet set and painting on velvet; 2d premium, diploma.

Florence M. Sinnott—Fire-screen and piano cover, raised work; 1st premium, diploma.

Miss L. Blechaff—Silk knit stockings; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. Capt. Graham—Knit pillow shams; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. F. A. Insley—Painted banner; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. L. Hughes—Embroidered table scarf; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. I. S. Cowles—Painting on velvet and china, deserving special mention; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. M. M. Southworth—Canvas rug; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. Gertie McCall, Kensington Arasene and plush work, 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. J. B. Loomis, best variety of fancy work, 1st premium, diploma.

DIVISION EIGHT.

FINE ARTS.

Judges C. H. Dodd, Frederick Townsend and L. R. Dawson awarded the following:

E. W. Moore—For excellency in crayon work for softness and delicacy of finish in crayon portraits; 1st premium, silver medal.

I. J. Goldsmith—Crayon drawing; bronze medal.

Norman Biles—Crayon drawing, landscape; bronze medal.

Abell & Son—Photographic work; 1st premium, diploma, honorable mention.

Otto Kleeman—Architectural drawing; 1st premium, diploma.

Wm. Stokes—Architectural drawing, 2d premium, diploma.

A. P. Armstrong—Pen work and business forms; 1st premium; diploma.

Columbia Business College—Fine penmanship, 1st premium, diploma.

Nellie I. Clark—Colored photographs; 1st premium, diploma.

W. H. Partridge—Oil painting; 1st premium, diploma.

Clara M. Bates—Painting on plaque; 1st premium, diploma.

West Shore—Designing and engraving; 1st premium, diploma.

The work exhibited by the public schools deserves especial mention. There are many specimens of labor exhibited that would do credit to older and more experienced hands. The exhibit of St. Helen's Hall showed careful work, and is deserving of marks of merit from the board.

DIVISION SIX AND NINE

FOOD, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Judges W. H. Wilkins, W. R. Bishop and Mrs. A. H. Morgan awarded the following:

A. B. Shipley—Largest variety and best display of grapes; 1st premium, bronze medal.

G. H. Andrews—Best flavor and largest clusters of grapes; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. Wolf—For potted plants; 1st premium, $75.

Henry Miller—For potted flowers; 2d premium $50. Shrubbery; 1st premium bronze medal.

P. S. Faber—Full milk cheese; 1st premium, diploma.

Glenn & Hubbard—Cream cheese; 1st premium, diploma.

Salem Capitol Flour Mills—1st premium, silver medal.

Rubl & Martin, Summerville, Or.—Flour; 2d premium, bronze medal.

Oregon Milling Co.—3d premium, diploma.

Miss Amy Johnson—Jellies; 2d premium, diploma.

Miss M. E. Cook—Jellies; 3d premium, diploma.

Mrs. G. W. Bell—Figs; 1st premium, diploma.

A. W. Hidden—Dried fruit; 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. H. Golden—Dried fruit; 2d premium diploma.

David Prosser—Onions; 1st premium, diploma.

Ladd & Reed's Farm—Display of vegetables 1st premium, diploma.

R. S. Henley—Butter; 1st premium, diploma.

E. Gage—Butter; 2d premium, diploma.

E. T. Pierce—Butter; 3d premium, diploma.

I. D. Prettyman—Best collection of fruits; 1st premium, diploma.

Samuel Creighton—Fruits; 2d premium, diploma.

Mrs. F. W. Miller—Jellies; 1st premium, diploma.

A. Wilkins—Wool combings and lambs; 1st premium, diploma.

Miss Minnie Thompson—Hop yeast bread; 1st premium, diploma.

M. Wilkins—Display of grasses; 1st premium, diploma.

Capt. Apperson—Grasses; 2d premium, diploma.

Geo. W. Belshaw—Grain in sacks; 1st premium, diploma.

A. J. Jaynes—Grain in sacks; 2d premium, diploma.

North Pacific Canning Co.—Canned fruits and vegetables; 1st premium, silver medal.

Mrs. F. H. Crane—Fruit in bottles; 1st premium, diploma.

P. Kelly—Pumpkins and squashes; 1st premium, diploma.

Cox, Crliven & Co.—Dessicated salmon, new process; 1st premium, diploma.

I. D. Prettyman—Best exhibit of grains and grasses in stock; 1st premium, silver medal.

George W. Belshaw—Best exhibit of wheat, oats, rye and barley; 1st premium, silver medal.

Miller Bros.—Monarch bee hive; 1st premium, diploma.

Wickersham Bone Fertilizer—First premium, diploma.

Pacific Bottling Co., bottled beer, 1st premium, diploma.

Erbmann Brewing Co., bottled beer, 2d premium, diploma; porter and ale, 1st premium, diploma.

Mrs. C. Wiems, Eugene City, canned meats, fruits and vegetables in glass jars, 1st premium, diploma.

LOADED WITH DIAMONDS.

Attempt at Smuggling these Gems in Soap and a Valise.

New York Times.

When the passengers on the steamship America were landed at the barge office Mr. and Mrs. James Graves, who had spent part of the summer in Europe, made the usual baggage entry and stood by with imperturbable countenances while their trunks were examined. Then Mr. Graves picked up his hand-satchel with an evident sigh of relief and started to push through the crowd to the door. He pushed up against Capt. Brackett, the special agent of the custom house, who, without so much as an introduction, asked if Mr. and Mrs. Graves had anything of a dutiable nature concealed about their persons.

"No, sir, we have not," said Mr. Graves in a careless way.

"Very sorry, I'm sure," said Capt. Brackett, "but I have information which compels me to search you."

A moment later Mr. Graves was in the hands of Inspectors Finke, Chalker and Lawrence, while Mrs. Graves was led away by two women inspectors. Mr. Graves protested against the search, and stoutly denied having in his possession the large number of diamonds set down in Captain Brackett's list. In his pocketbook, however, were found two diamonds, on his shirt-front was a diamond, and on one of his fingers was a diamond. He seemed to glitter with diamonds from head to foot. Captain Brackett smiled, and when Mr. Graves saw the smile he confessed that he had in his possession the diamonds and jewels set down in the list. He complained of feeling sick, and in a few moments he lay down to rest, saying that he had been ill on the voyage from Liverpool.

Mrs. Graves seemed to have more diamonds than she could comfortably carry. She had two diamonds set in earrings, three diamonds set in a lace pin, and an amethyst and a pearl brooch in her purse. A thorough search of the baggage was then made, and more diamonds were found. The following is a list of the stones and pieces of jewelry seized:

Eighty-seven diamonds in the center of a cake of soap.

Four hundred and eighteen diamonds sewed in the lining of a valise carried by Mrs. Graves.

Fifty-two diamonds in the lining of Mrs. Graves' hat.

Two hundred and sixteen diamonds in the lining of her cloak.

One scarf pin set with three diamonds.

One pair of earrings each set with two diamonds.

One ring with solitaire diamond.

One scarf pin with four diamonds.

One stud with solitaire diamond.

One brooch set with amethyst and turquois.

One large diamond and six turquois.

The diamonds and jewelry are valued at $15,000. The import duty is about $3000. Mr. Graves was placed under arrest, and yesterday he was arraigned before Commissioner Shields. Mrs. Graves was not arrested, and having property in her own right, gave bail in the sum of $5000 for her husband, who will have an examination on Tuesday. Mr. Graves' attorney refused to say who his client was, where his place of business was, or who were connected with him. All he would say was that Mr. Graves was not guilty, and that he was not a partner in the firm of M. Fox & Co., dealers in diamonds at No. 1 Maiden Lane. In the business directory the firm of M. Fox & Co. is said to consist of Michael Fox and James Graves. At the office of M. Fox & Co. it was said that the junior partner of the firm was confined to his bed with sickness, and that Mr. Graves was not a member of the firm. Afterward the gentleman who gave this information said that Mr. Graves was a member of the firm, but neither Mr. Fox nor any person connected with the firm knew anything about his attempt at smuggling, and that whatever he had done he did upon his own responsibility. Mr. Graves lives at No. 162 East Sixty-third street.

It was said yesterday that the information upon which Mr. Graves was searched was sent to Capt. Brackett's office by the firm in Europe from which the diamonds had been purchased.

Some of the cleverest detectives in New York are women. They are of the different types of beauty and mind calculated to gain this or that man's confidence and learn his secrets. One is coquettish, another has a deeply religious exterior, yet another is a delightful musician, sings well or sketches cleverly. They may be sent to follow up their prey in Europe, and may even learn to love him—so dangerous is propinquity—but then there is the Nemesis, the faithful report to be made to "the inspector" when they return.

Who "calls" so loud?—[Romeo and Juliet.

HUSBANDS AND HELPMEETS.

"'Tis madness to defer," said the poet. Had he been married he would have written, 'tis madness to differ.—[Philadelphia Call.

A Pekin, Ill., woman has finger-nails an inch long. Her husband goes creeping around as though walking on tacks.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Every Mussulman is entitled to four wives and no more." Goodness gracious! isn't that enough? It sometimes takes a muscle-man to get along with one.—[Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

Wife—"Good-bye, hubby. I shall be out shopping all day." Husband—"Well, I guess when you get through I'll be the one who's out.—[Boston Post.

Wife—(reading)—Matilda Schutz, the Georgia murderess, has asked for a reprieve of three days." Husband—(reflectively)—"Evidently she wants to put on her ten-button gloves.—[San Francisco Post.

There is a man in Burlington who will not have a clock in the house, they are so noisy. We may add, however, that the man's wife is not always of his opinion, and that the broom-stick is frequently heard there.—[Free Press.

The London Lancet declares that for lack of exercise fashionable ladies settle several inches in height after middle age. This may be the case with fashionable ladies, but it is not quite so with their husbands. The husbands get short, but they do not settle.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"How beautiful these two old people look, sitting together at the fireside!" exclaimed a sentimental young lady. "I wonder what they are talking about?"

"Probably fighting their battles o'er again," replied her matter-of-fact companion.—[Burlington Free Press.

Increased Duration of Life.

Cornhill Magazine.

The average to which we have at present attained may be stated thus: Compared with the period 1838-54 (the earliest for which there are trustworthy records) the average of a man's life is now 41.9 years instead of 39.9, and of a woman's 45.3 instead of 41.9 years, an addition of eight per cent. to the female life and five per cent. to the male. Of each 1000 males born at the present day, 44 more will attain the age of 35 than used to be the case previous to 1871. For the whole of life the estimate now is that of 1000 persons (one-half males and one-half females) 35 survive at the age of 45, 26 at 55, nine at 65, three at 75, and one at 85. To put the case in another way, every 1000 persons born since 1870 will live about 2.7 years longer than before. In other words, the life of 1000 persons is now equal in duration to that of 1070 persons previously; and 1000 births will now keep up the growth of our population just as 1070 births used to do. This is equivalent in result to an increase of our population, and in the best form, viz., not by more births but by fewer deaths, which means fewer maladies and better health. What is more, nearly 70 per cent. of this increase of life takes place (or is lived) in the "useful period"—namely between the ages of 20 and 60. Thus of the 2700 additional years lived, by each 1000 of our population 70 per cent., or 1890 years, will be a direct addition to the working power of our people.

It is to be remembered that there might be a great addition to the births in a country with little addition to the national working power—nay, with an actual reduction of the national wealth and prosperity—seeing that, regarded as "economic agents," children are simply a source of expense, and so also are a majority of the elderly who have passed the age of three score. On the other hand, as already said, only one-quarter of the longer or additional life now enjoyed by our people is passed in the useless periods of childhood and old age, and more than one-third of it is lived at ages when life is in its highest vigor, and most productive alike of wealth and enjoyment.

A Merry Meal.

SKIERNIEWICE, Sept. 16.—Last evening the czar and czarina gave a small and select dinner. Precisely at 7:30 two cabs drew up at the door of the palace and Frances Joseph, of Austria, and Wilhelm, of Germany, entered the portals, and after hanging their crowns on the hat rack and depositing their scepters in the corner of the hall, took a glance in the mirror preparatory to entering the drawing-room.

"Wilhelm," said Frances nervously, "is my cravat climbing up the back of my collar?"

"No; it's all right," replied the German emperor. "My hair all smooth? Wonder who we're to take in?"

"Give it up! Come along, we're late."

After a famished interval of fifteen minutes, during which the hot weather was the chief topic of conversation, dinner was announced. The czarina rose.

"Your imperial highness," she said graciously, "Will you dine a mite?"

After the czar had been enticed out from under the sofa, the Austrian monarch had been coaxed from behind a bookcase and Wilhelm had been revived, the czarine apologized for her lapsus linguae and the party entered the dining room.

"Come within an ace of fainting, didn't I?" remarked the German emperor, and a royal flush o'erspread his pallid countenance.

"Yes," replied the czarine. "For a moment it was three kings and an ace—almost a full hand for me. How are the people of Germany at present."

"Oh, they're assassination," gloomily answered Wilhelm as he eyed the waiters with suspicion. The imperial soup-taster then proceeded to sample the consomme and their highnesses before taking any, waited patiently to see whether he would fall dead or turn green, while nothing disturbed the convivial silence save the measured tread of the sentinel in the pantry and the smothered ticking of the infernal machine that was concealed in the mashed potatoes.—[Life.

Life in Arkansas.

Corr. New York Times.

Long days of doing nothing beget little energy. Little food is needed, and less new clothing. In the fall and winter the crops are gathered and turned over to the merchant, who holds a mortgage. To sum up the labor of years, I was on the place recently, and found an old, double log-house so nearly rotted down that it is propped up all around, the windows were without glass, the door-frames without doors, the children could pass out between the logs in any direction; the lady and friend were sitting in the "gallery," a space between the two cabins, on split chairs, contentedly "dipping" snuff, while the lord and master, in dirty, begrimed clothes, sat under a tree, doing nothing, but looking happy as the day is long. Fences rotted down, and lean pigs, with "pokes" on them, two sorry-looking horses trying to pick a living from short grass, and little children, half a dozen or more, with but a single garment on were listlessly playing in the shade. The lands, originally poor, with but one or two inches of soil on the prairies, were worn out and abandoned.

Men High of Standing.

From the Troy Times.

Chang, the Chinese giant, is by no means as tall as many celebrated giants of other nations. Chang is seven feet six inches in height. Patrick Cotter, the Irish giant, was eight feet seven and one-half inches. He died in 1802. Eleazor, the Jewish giant, mentioned by Josephus as living in the reign of Vitellus, was ten feet six inches in height. William Evans, porter to Charles I., was eight feet tall. He died in 1632. Goliath, whom David slew, was nine feet four inches in height. Loushkin, drum major of the Russian imperial guards, was eight feet five inches in height. Maximinus, the Roman Emperor from 235 to 238 A. D., was eight feet six inches tall. John Middleton, who was born at Hale, in Lancashire in the reign of James I., was nine feet six inches in height. His hand was 17 inches long and 8½ inches broad. A human skeleton eight feet six inches in height is preserved in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

PETTICOATS IN POLITICS.

Belva says she is an anti-ring candidate. This don't include the wedding ring.—[Houston Post.

There seems to be a dearth of information as to whether Mrs. Lockwood can make good doughnuts.—[Boston Times.

Belva Lockwood wears her hair high, but if she is elected she promises to celebrate the event with a "bang."—[Yonkers Statesman.

If Belva is elected, invitations to the inaugural tea will be worked on basket cloth, cut bias and gored on the lower side.—Boston Post.

Dr. Mary Walker's offer to kiss the man who will vote for Belva Lockwood is supposed to be a temptation prepared for General Sherman.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Many married men will vote for Belva Lockwood, now that she has declared that in case she is elected the husbands of this land shall never be obliged to run all over the house with their hands covered with soap-suds looking for a towel.—[Rochester Post-Express.

BELVA AND HER TRICYCLE.

Serene between the wheels I sat,
I tuck my drapery in a bit,
I pump the treadle up and down,
And circle my way through Washington.

There never has been a president
Who round the town on a tricycle went,
And there'll never be one, the Fates have said,
Who puts his clothes on over his head.

[Burdette.

SHAKESPEARE IN WALL STREET.

I shall have "share" in this.—[Twelfth Night.

Which he will "put" on us as pigeons.—[As You Like It.

Masters, "spread" yourselves.—Midsummer Night's Dream.

That Desdemona should "long" continue.—[Othello.

You are very "short" with us.—[Titus Andronicus.

——in the "margin."—Romeo and Juliet.

Be there "bears" i' the town?—[Merry Wives.

Jupiter became a "bull."—Winter's Tale.

Fetch forth the "stocks," ho!—Pericles.

Three or four "bonds" of forty pounds.—[Henry IV.

That is one of the "points."—[As You Like It.

Yankee Robinson.

Yankee Robinson, the veteran showman who died recently, is said to have been the originator of street parades. He was a genius in the advertising line, and silver half-dollars with "Good for one admission to Yankee Robinson's show" stamped on them are almost every day taken in even now at circus ticket wagons in the west. Another of his devices was to have a poster containing the music of a favorite song of his, each note two or three feet long, posted on the fences, so that people were soon humming the music. As late as 1868 he had the largest and best circus and menagerie in the country, and was worth $100,000 according to Mr. Hutchinson, of Barnum's firm, who traveled with him for several years. His real name was Fayette Ludowic Robinson, and he was a native of Avon, Livingston county. His father and grandfather fought in the revolutionary army. He embarked in the show business in 1845, and was engaged in theatrical enterprises as late as 1882. He took out his first circus in 1856. At the time of the John Brown raid he was in the south, and it was learned that he had at once managed an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company. He was warned out of town, Columbia, S. C., and fled on foot, leaving a show worth some $40,000. He derived his sobriquet from a Yankee character in a play called '76, which he played more than 400 times. His son Silas, who used when scarcely more than an infant to travel with his father's wagon show and "Old Uncle Ned," is now editor and publisher of the Warsaw (Ill.) Democrat.

The Stately Minuet.

An old dancing master of the age of Louis XV. described to a Paris reporter the old-time minuet, illustrating it with an old lady who was near by. "Then," says the writer, "I saw something never, never to be forgotten. They advanced and retired with infantile grimaces, smiled at each other, swung themselves to and fro, bowed, hopped like two old dolls which had been constructed to execute dancing motions by means of some ancient mechanism—a mechanism broken more or less—invented and put together very long ago by a very skillful workman according to the manner of his time. And I watched them with a most extraordinary sensation at my heart, with an unutterable melancholy of soul. It seemed to me that I was beholding an apparition at once lamentable and comical—the ghosts of a century whose fashions were long dead. I felt inclined to laugh; but also wanted to cry.

Yes, He Would.

The last seat in the horse car had just been taken, when a very pompous, nervous old gentleman boarded it, and casting his eye around in search of a place in which to deposit himself discovered that a little boy occupied the seat at the further end. The old man evidently made up his mind to have the corner seat, and, approaching the youngster, he said: "My good little boy, you are younger than I am and can stand the strain upon your legs better than I can, for I have so much more to hold up. Won't you, like a good little boy, give me your seat?" "Naw," said the boy, stonily gazing at the old gentleman. "You should be more polite, my boy, and more obliging. You know that if your father were to come in now and ask you for your seat you would give it to him." "You betcher if I would," answered the boy in a truly obliging spirit, "cause I wouldn't ride in no car wid no ghost." Need it be said that this sweet youth was an orphan?

Fo', 'Leven, Forty Fo.

A year ago Mrs. Mary Jane Wilson, a colored woman, was appealed to for employment by a destitute negress named Eliza Williams. Mr Wilson lived at 123 West Twenty-fifth street and did washing for a number of families. She was moved by compassion, and as she thought, that she might find something for Eliza to do, she invited her to stay. Two months ago Mrs. Wilson went to the country with one of her employers, having the Williams woman in charge. On her return she found that not only her own clothes, but those of her customers had been pawned by her faithless protege, and the proceeds invested in "fo', eleven, forty fo'." At Jefferson Market police court yesterday morning, the prisoner, who had been arrested by officer Rheinhardt, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was remanded.—[New York Sun.

The Queen's Petticoat.

It was about 1855-6 that Queen Victoria set the fashion of wearing a scarlet under petticoat, an idea obtained from the milkmaids at Balmoral. It is said that the late prince consort, in admiring the effect of red petticoats in the landscape, suggested that her majesty should adopt one also. This sealed the fate of white petticoats in England. They had been worn previous to that both in winter and in summer, and of course, in order to make sufficient warmth, several had to be put on, thus adding to the weight to be carried at the waist. Since the introduction of the scarlet skirt the fashion of the colored petticoat has been maintained, and the useful skirt lined with eather has also been introduced for walking in the country in muddy weather.—[Leisure Hour.

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Nervous Debility

H W S.

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1884

GROWTH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Statistics are frequently published showing the growth of the Catholic church in the United States, particularly in our large cities. These exhibits are often very striking. One of the most striking we have recently seen is presented by the Philadelphia *Record*. According to that journal, there are now 300,000 Catholics in the metropolitan archdiocese of Philadelphia, an increase of 100,000 since 1869. The increase in New York is even greater. And strange to say, the strongest church membership in Boston, the head center of ancient Puritanism, is Catholic. A church dignitary in Philadelphia tells the *Record* that "in 1867 we had 93 churches, 32 chapels and 35 stations in this archdiocese. Now we have 1[illegible] churches and seven more in course of erection, 53 chapels and 31 stations. We now have 295 priests, an increase of 138 in fifteen years, 1,020 religious women, novices and postulants, an increase of 529. Fifteen years ago the number of children attending the Christian brothers' schools was 2,[illegible]. Now there about 22,000 children attending all the parochial schools in the archdiocese. Besides these there are 1,000 young ladies attending academies and select schools taught by religious women."

When we read statements like these we may well think that the famous prophecy of Macaulay concerning the Catholic church may be fulfilled. "And," said he, "she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Some of the reasons assigned by Macaulay why the polity of the Catholic church should persist to the end seem as strong now as when he uttered them. He based his assertion upon the fact that natural theology is not and cannot be a progressive science, and therefore cannot be affected by all the learning and discoveries which are ever increasing and developing. According to the brilliant essayist the most learned man, left to his unassisted reason, can no more tell what will become of a man after death than an untutored Indian. All the learning and science of man can not go beyond the sensible and visible. Sir Thomas More, the purest and ablest man of his time, not only believed in transubstantiation, but was willing to die for his belief. So far as science and knowledge are concerned, thought Macaulay, there is no reason for supposing there will not be Sir Thomas Mores to the end of time. All this may well be doubted. The evolution of human thought is slow, but sure and permanent. Every day there is some change going on. Thought cannot be quiet. Like all things else it must progress or retrogress. A belief will last just so long as it is fit to survive. When ever a belief is behind the general reason and intelligence of the people, it will be discarded. We no longer believe in witches not because we can by any reasoning show that a witch cannot exist, but simply because the greater knowledge of the present cannot accept such a being. We simply ignore the idea of witch existence without reasoning at all. Old superstitions and worn out beliefs die of inanition; they slough off without our knowing it. It is not in the doctrine of the Catholic church, as much as in her manner of using her creed, that makes her powerful. She is no more religious than other churches, but is shrewder in making religious feelings bow to her will and direction. You can be a man of the world, we[illegible] the round of a [illegible], go to confessional every month or once a year, and yet be recognized by the church as a good Catholic. Macaulay well illustrates this in speaking of the early Jesuits. "The truly devout listened with awe to the high and saintly morality of the Jesuit. The gay cavalier who had run his rival through the body, the frail beauty who had forgotten her marriage vow, found in the Jesuit an easy, well-bred man of the world, to [illegible] of the little irregularities of people of fashion. The confessor was strict or lax, according to the temper of the penitent. His first object was to drive no penitent out of the pale of the church. Since there were bad people, it was better that they should be bad Catholics than bad Protestants. If a person was so unfortunate as to be a bravo, a libertine or a gambler, that was no reason for making him a heretic too." This same policy largely obtains yet. In the Catholic church you have no liberty to speculate about doctrine, but a judicious freedom of conduct is tolerated [illegible] given. In addition to this a veneration of form supplies the lack of inward grace. Most men fear death and have a dread of the mysterious future. If they can make peace with their conscience by an outward observance of a church ritual they are content—especially with a church which always speaks "as one having authority and not as one of the scribes."

Protestantism is chilling but intellectual in the main. It tries to keep pace with advancing thought and scientific culture, but not far enough to attract the most advanced of all, but just enough to keep the more timid in uncertainty. It is this half way position of unsettled opinions which [illegible] the active progress of Protestantism. The Catholic church says, "Down it is [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible]

[illegible]. Hence [illegible] but whose fears compel them [illegible] trines of the church. The majority of male Catholics turn to their church when they [illegible] but are not [illegible] it when living. [illegible] is different with woman, showing the difference between reasoning processes and emotions. After all, woman the world over makes the church.

Again Protestantism is not comforting to religion. It goes with a man as far as the grave but no further. It gives him no certainty of heaven, but only a hope, while on the other hand it raises pretty hard ones as to the other place. The Catholic, none so wise [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] extreme by the doctrine of purgatory. This gives a chance of ultimate salvation. If you die in the church and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you will get a[illegible]. The special services [illegible] being held in the church [illegible] dispensation from the time of two years of Purgatory. There is, therefore, in denying the fact that the Catholic church is the wisest and most wonderful organization the human [illegible] ever [illegible] [illegible] in its [illegible] each all classes of men in the flexibility yet rigidity of its doctrine and practices, in the comfort its creed gives and the stability it offers on all questions transcend[illegible] [illegible] and which is dividing and weakening the [illegible] sects [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which will keep it strong and powerful [illegible] the creeds of men [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fact, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] expensive [illegible] become, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] term of two years. They know that he has devoted himself heart and soul to their interests. All his has come after under the leadership of one of the most modest, simple, and honest young men in the whole city. In fact, he has aspired to no leadership at all. It must be said that he has had a good business training, and he has good judgment and he knows no fear, "except the fear of God." Brooklyn has set an example to the country.

A PLAIN STORY.

During the spring session of 1869, when Mr. Blaine was first speaker of the house, a bill affecting the land grant of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Co. was pending in the house, and it was reached the last night of the session. No lobby or agents of speculators or railroad [illegible] so far as is known, were present. The Arkansas members were alone working for the passage of the bill. It did not give the road any land, but it renewed the land grant before donated as a [illegible]. There was no opposition to the bill, as its equities were acknowledged on all sides. When it came up on its passage, there was an attempt to attach to it, as a "rider," another land grant bill known as the El Paso scheme. The Arkansas members had obtained previous knowledge of this intended movement, and wanted to defeat it, as if the "rider" should be adopted, it would simply result in killing both bills. When the amendment to attach the El Paso scheme was offered, Mr. Blaine ruled it out of order, because, in parliamentary language, it was not germane to the pending bill. The decision was correct according to sound parliamentary law. The Little Rock and Fort Smith bill then passed without opposition.

And this legislation was completed and congress had adjourned, Josiah Caldwell and Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston acquired control of the Little Rock and Fort Smith charter. Mr. Blaine had at the time never met Caldwell. He and Fisher were old friends and business associates. They then proposed, or Caldwell proposed through Fisher, that Blaine should become the purchaser of an interest with them in the enterprise. In his polite and considerate way he thanked them for it, and spoke of it as a generous offer. But they, or rather Caldwell, had not stated the terms on which he was to be admitted. June 29, 1869, Mr. Blaine wrote a letter, now famous in political discussion, asking Fisher to procure from Caldwell a definite proposition for the sale to him of an interest. This is the letter in which the following phrases occur:

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I should prove [illegible] [illegible] the enterprise [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] channels in which I know [illegible] [illegible]

It is not possible that in the use of this language Mr. Blaine referred to any possible future exercise by him of official power in behalf of the Little Rock road, for it had passed entirely beyond the reach of the congressional legislation. He simply meant that by his business ability, by procuring the aid of friends, and by his active labors, he could promote the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Blaine received the proposition of Caldwell, and a few days later in another letter said it was a most liberal one. But for some reason the transaction was never consummated. The sale of an interest to Mr. Blaine did not occur. No explanation is given of this fact. It could not have been discreditable to Mr. Blaine, for if it had been his enemies would have produced it.

Up to this time, not the most hypercritical "independent" will say that Mr. Blaine had violated the strictest sense of propriety. Neither did he in what afterward occurred.

Mr. Blaine subsequently bought on the same terms as others had bought a large amount of the securities of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road. He bought them for the purpose of selling them again, and for the profit included in the transaction. The enterprise failed, the bonds became worthless, and he felt himself in honor bound to redeem them of the friends to whom he had sold them, paying back to them the money which he had received. From the Mulligan letters it appears that this transaction cost him serious pecuniary embarrassment during the two or three following years.

It was while he was engaged in buying Fort Smith bonds and selling them that he related to [illegible] in his letters the facts regarding his ruling as speaker on the question affecting the land grant of the road. All the circumstances and the language of the letters preclude the supposition that he recorded these facts for the purpose of making a better bargain with them, than he could otherwise make, for his bargain had been already made, and had been partially carried into effect.

This is every essential fact connected with the transactions referred to in the Mulligan letters.

LIBORS AND SNOBS.

It is discovered from the recent publication of the life of Bulwer that the author whose gush has contained the hearts of nine-tenths of the English speaking females who have heard the "Lady of Lyons" or "Richelieu" was, with [illegible] [illegible], studs, peerage and pretensions after all [illegible]. The disclosure of the fact need not shock any one particularly, for his worship of wealth, rank and success in the world shines out on every page of his writings that has any meaning to it. It is hardly a matter for blaming him that he was so, for the kind of snobbery to which he was prone was the shortest road to success in literature. An even more eminent example of that sort than Bulwer's career is furnished by the pinchbeck glitter and rank toadyism of the novels written by a man who gained the first political position in Great Britain. Disraeli and Bulwer form the examples of adulation to rank in English literature which contrast in a marked degree with the assaults on established things and social vanity that constitute the marrow of Dickens and Thackeray's works.

A man may be a brilliant and effective writer, an utterly personally loud in attire, conceited in everything in manner and vulgar in [illegible] tions. This is a development of snobbery quite separate from that which appears in the books of any author. Dickens was the greatest wizard with his pen and the fiercest assailant of the pride of wealth and the abuses of power yet known in English literature, but there is every evidence of his having been individually a vile, vain and [illegible] posh. Bulwer seems to have combined the unpleasant quality both as a writer and a man. Yet there is abundant amusement and instruction for a healthy mind in reading the novels of either writer without reference to their personal character.

The tendency of English society to worship of rank renders it natural that any writer, unless he is a man of remarkable force and independence, should reflect that snobbery in the writings which address the public taste. The complement to that disposition in this country is the worship of wealth, and the corresponding effect may be observed in the current literature on life among the millionaire society of the metropolis.

"I was in Washington, as private secretary to the late Alexander H. Stephens in 1873 and 1874," said William H. Hidell, of Georgia, "and was present in his room when a large delegation of all river mill owners called on him on their way south to seek for suitable locations to put [illegible] [illegible]. He told him that the north would in a very short time be compelled to give up manufacturing the coarser grades of cotton [illegible]. In my opinion a reduction of the tariff would greatly benefit the south. Those who oppose reduction, such as Mr. Noble, the great Arkansas iron master, and others, have a perfect [illegible] and wish to keep it, which the cheapness of labor, negroes being employed, has put [illegible] at the furnaces, enables them to do."

Lord Bramwell of England in a recent discussion on opening the museums and picture galleries on Sunday said in substance that by preventing "Sabbath breaking," even through innocent amusement to children and young people as a sin as great as any other, and as often the beginning of all other sins, it being at the same time the sin of all sins the easiest to commit, and most likely to be committed even by the purest, Christian teachers make real offenses against morality seem trifling, and bring the whole body of Christian ethics into a certain contempt.

The people of California, at the November [illegible] will vote for or against a constitutional amendment providing that the state shall print, at its own expense in its own printing office, the text books needed in the public schools. The present system in California is to make a four years' contract with a publishing firm, but, under this system, books have been frequently changed to meet the measure of the greed of a text book ring, and the plan has been found very expensive. It is the belief of the advocates of the proposed amendment that the state can print and bind the text books at one-fourth the cost incurred under the contract system. This is very doubtful. Rings get hold of state printing offices. The cheapest and best text books can be obtained by bringing the rival publishing firms in competition and giving the contract to the lowest bidder, the contract to be awarded, not by a group of politicians in school officials, but by a committee of entirely reputable men from the professions and business life, including the state superintendent.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

The success of the kindergarten must depend to a great degree upon the teacher. The instruction is given orally, and though the teacher has the aid of objects in imparting instruction, children do not need to go to the kindergarten to see illustrative objects. The world is a great object lesson. The streets and the fields as well as the humblest homes abound in objects but the aid of a gifted teacher is needed to "sit still out" their lesson and impart it to childrens' minds. In well-regulated families the parents usually perform this office sufficiently well. It is for orphans, or the children of the very poor or the very ignorant and debased, that kindergartens are needed to supply the lack of influences which more favored children enjoy. There are thousands of parents among the depraved and criminal classes in this country whom no child can or ought to love. Their homes are homes only in name, destitute of every thing which a child ought to be surrounded by, without opportunities of amusement or instruction or rational control. The name of the Almighty is never heard except in words of blasphemy, and the cheerless day is followed by the tempestuous evening when the father returns, brutalized by drink, to drive the children to their only refuge from debasing influences in sleep. It is for such children that the kindergarten is needed to supply to them in their earliest years, before their attendance upon public schools, the care and direction and entertainments of a well regulated home. The system is essentially a substitution of the teacher for the parent, and it will become prevalent only where parents are unable or unwilling to perform their proper office. In cities, where children who have no suitable parental care are exposed to the bad influences of the street, the kindergarten is perhaps the best place which has yet been devised for their protection. For such children it is an undoubted blessing. But as we said at first, it is essentially the substitution of a school or rather a nursery, for the home that its success must depend upon the adaptability of the teacher to this work.

As a substitute for the public school, or rather as a system of education, we do not estimate it highly. [illegible] as a mission school, or the clean play house of children too young for the common school, that it is of value. In a late number of *Lippincott* there is a very clear and directly illustrative article on "A School without Text-books"—the school in question being that established at Zurich forty-eight years ago by a nephew of Froebel. The system is well enough known—the instruction given orally and by the aid of objects is the chief feature—and its capacity is being tested now in this country. The plea is made that the strain of a twelve year old child's faculties is diminished by a part of it being thrown on the attention of the senses instead of exclusively on the mind, and by the greater interest and pleasure felt by the student under [illegible] methods. There are, however, two sides to this question, and were there any signs that this prolongation of the kindergarten period into youth were to be favored among us, a disquisition might be necessary. The practical instincts are, no doubt, highly developed, the knowledge of the specific facts is more tenaciously held, and so on, but the neglect of the slowly-formed powers of abstraction and imagination (among the latest of human acquisitions) is a very marked characteristic of the system. In these powers is the future of the child's faculty for originality and reflection and his appreciation of poetry and philosophy. Some of us might prefer Ruskin's ideal school—of a schoolmistress telling fairy tales to the group of children, and rigidly excluding from her discourse everything that was true. On a lower level of objection, many parents must hesitate to give full scope to the vagaries of an individual teacher, and be glad of the limitations of a text-book as a restraint upon him and, again, the use of books, to which the mind becomes accustomed very slowly, and the habit of looking to them as something fixed and authoritative, cannot be unquestioningly deferred to so late a period.

TWO CAUSES OF SUICIDE

Mgr. Capel's conclusion that the two principal causes of suicide in this country are too much mental forcing of the young and too much moral training, will strike some people as being very singular. However, he did not arrive at this conclusion without carefully investigating the matter, and it will not do to pooh-pooh the the serious statements of men like Mgr. Capel. They are not given to saying things they do not mean, nor talking on subjects they do not understand.

The mental forcing of the young is undoubtedly one of the most prolific causes of nervous disorders. These are surely followed by physical infirmities. That a combination like this should bring about the condition of mind necessary to lead a person to commit suicide is not to be wondered at. Over study usually induces lassitude and melancholy, two conditions generally found in the class of suicides where no cause can be assigned for the commission of the rash act.

When the nervous system loses its tone there is a tendency to irritability. Even those who are melancholy [illegible] have irritable spells, during which they are liable to do desperate things. They feel they are a burden on their friends, or that they can never become sound and well, or some trifling matter may weigh on their minds. During one of their irritable spells they recklessly, although deliberately, put an end to themselves. The coroner's jury find the verdict was "temporarily insane." That is one of those curious expressions that come in so conveniently at times.

Too much moral training, in the eyes of the learned gentleman, consists in being so strict with children that they cannot enjoy themselves as other children do. They must sit in the house, except when at school or decorously walking along the streets. They are taught that romping and racing are not only unbecoming to little ladies and gentlemen, but positively wicked. The evil side of everything is held before them, and the terrible consequences of wrong doing forcibly impressed on their minds. This is often carried to such an extent that children are almost afraid to speak or move. They grow up with a dread of life, and in a moment of despondency snap the slender thread. Excessive moral training is equally as bad as excessive mental training, and usually to produce the same results.

"ONLEY, THE BASE [illegible]"

The publication of some of Charles Reade's posthumous manuscripts is calculated to add much force to the doubt whether there is anything new under the sun. The statement is found there, in effect, that Boucicault's work in the production of dramas consisted in stealing everything that he could lay his hands on. There is nothing especially new in that announcement, but then Charles Reade kindly adds the remark that Shakespeare and Moliere did the same thing. That is a very pleasant view to take of it, for Boucicault, and also for a large number of other modern dramatists who can truthfully lay claim to being followers and even rivals of Shakespeare and Moliere in the mortality and assiduity of their plagiarisms.

This view of the dramatist's art should afford encouragement to all aspirants who are possessed of more motes than genius. It is within [illegible] power of any man to rival Shakespeare and Moliere in the wholesale character of his literary borrowings. He can in the first place secure a start by [illegible] the works of those authors complete and then proceed to range the fields of dramatic literature for other unconsidered trifles. It is true that the entire field has been rather thoroughly gleaned by the modern rivals of the great dramatists already referred to but with this few of the dramatic art that presents no insuperable obstacle, and a little skill in adaptation will enable the aspiring genius to steal everything over again.

One point, however, should not be overlooked. Shakespeare and Moliere added something of their own vigor and originality to the plots and situations which they borrowed. The completion of the parallel in that respect may be a rather discouraging task to their attend[illegible] rivals.

The southern bulldozer is plying his work upon the north. A dispatch from South Bend, Indiana, says: "Every manufacturing interest in this state is working for the republican ticket. Mr. Studebaker, one of the leading manufacturers here, who employs 2000 men, has a large trade in the south. He has recently received a number of threatening letters from that section accusing him of trying to influence his employes to vote the republican ticket. The letters say if his men generally vote that ticket it will be regarded as prima facie evidence that they have been intimidated, and that Mr. Studebaker as a necessary consequence will lose his trade in the south. Other manufacturers here received similar letters."

The impression gains ground that the grand jury will return an indictment against Mayor Chapman. Slowly the law creeps along. THE OREGONIAN was ahead of it a whole year in demanding this action.

LITERARY NOTES

Mr. Cable has finished his "Creoles of Louisiana," and early next month the Scribners will publish it.

The first volume of the Gutenberg bible was sold at the earl of Crawford's sale recently in London for $2,500.

The late Henry J. Byron wrote altogether about sixty plays, for which he received nearly $400,000. His will was proved for $20,000.

The English publishers of Froude's "Life of Carlyle" will have the final two volumes ready about the last of the present month. The Scribners will have their American edition ready few days later.

Mr. Matthew Arnold is preparing for the press a people's edition of his "God and the Bible," with a new introductory preface. The volume will be a companion to the half-crown edition of "Literature and Dogma."

It is predicted in England that a sensation will be made in the religious world by a book shortly to be published under the title "Letters from Hell." It was written by a Danish bishop and is now being translated.

The biography of Abraham Lincoln by the late Isaac N. Arnold will be published this fall by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Arnold was engaged on his work for several years, and had just finished it when he died in May last.

The first volume of Capt. Richard Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights" will not be ready in February. The other nine volumes will be ready within eighteen months thereafter. The book can be obtained only by subscriptions sent direct to Captain Burton at Trieste.

The Hotel Jean Jacques Rosseau, in Paris, is about to be demolished in order to make room for the enlargement of the Rue Jean Rosseau lived in this hotel while in Paris. George Sand wrote her first novel there. It was there that Gustave Planche wrote his first critical essay.

The paper-covered editions of E. P. Roe's "Barriers Burned Away" and "The Opening of a Chestnut Burr" are said to have had a sale of 152,000 copies off the railways and news stands. The demand for the regular editions meanwhile has not fallen off. The edition of "A Young Girl's Wooing," the new work by Mr. Roe, consists of 25,000 copies.

[illegible] Malmesbury in his recently published "Reminiscences," says Mme. Guiccioli told him that Byron wrote all the last cantos on his "Don Juan" on play bills some of which she showed him, and on any odd piece of paper that might be at hand. He had repeated glasses of gin [illegible] at his side when writing. He used to rush out of his room and read to her what he had written, making many alterations and laughing immoderately.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Address on the Ohio Election and the Prospects of the Campaign

The national republican committee has issued the following address:

The republican national committee hails in the glorious victories already won a sure omen of the greater victory that is close at hand. Vermont is still the star that never sets. Maine, captured in 1880 rebuffs slanders by a plurality of 20,000, a gain of [illegible] per cent. [illegible] in the entire vote. West Virginia in place of 11,8[illegible] plurality for Hancock, now falls below 8000—a republican gain of 7 per cent, which knocks the post the [illegible] votes of the solid south may be broken in November. But the result in Ohio is a revolution and a prophecy. Only a year ago democratic by 12,000, and two years ago by 19,000 plurality, Ohio now gives 12,000 plurality for the lowest republican state candidate, and on national issues 16,000 for the republican congressmen. Holding the state and local offices and the whole machinery of elections, the democrats scattered corruption money with a lavish hand, colonized voters, imported professional repeaters, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts to enforce the law against them, cast many thousands of fraudulent votes. Because of this power they had chosen to make it upon that state, declared that it would [illegible] shadow the result in November, and were strongly certain of success. They filled the air with slander. [illegible] issues [illegible] many voters to disregard national questions. Against such odds the magnificent victory is a prophecy of 40,000 plurality for Blaine and Logan in November. With the rate of gain in other states, it foreshadows an increase [illegible] [illegible] the republican national vote, and the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate. These victories show the determination of the people that as Lincoln, Grant and Garfield were slandered in vain, so the fathers stand [illegible] [illegible] shall not be driven from the people's work by the [illegible] [illegible]. They show that the republican party, which was the first to assist and uphold the dogma of perpetual allegiance, [illegible] now [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the rights of American citizens abroad. They show that so long as the democratic party rests all hope of success upon the denial of free suffrage in the Southern states it will ask in vain the support of any State where a free vote is recorded by honest count.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION

They show that the people will not abandon the protection of American industry under which the country has gained more as much in twenty years as it gained in all its previous history—the protection of American labor, which has lifted wages 6[illegible] per cent. higher here than in England. The people see what stagnation a lowering the "first firm step toward free trade" has caused within the past year. Nine months ago, flushed with victory and boasting of certain success, the democratic party made no secret of its blind adherence to British theories of free trade. Now in the [illegible] platform not a democratic candidate fails to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the party. For its voters know that protection made the rewards of labor greater here than in any other country on earth.

The national committee appeals to the people to make the victory decisive. It is no time for overconfidence, or for neglect of any proper effort. Sure success is at hand. It is time to put an end to the agitation by which the democratic party prostrates business every four years, put an end to the hope that the nation can be ruled by shotguns or tissue [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] American interests to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] issues of national policy. Make [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. "Peace with all the world, commercial expansion in every practical line, encouragement of every form of American industry, protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad—not only triumphant that has been [illegible] prosperity which they promised, shall not again be interrupted, the struggle of this life [illegible] [illegible] foreign [illegible] to the mastery of this continent. The grandest part of the greatest history ever made by any nation is the work of the republican party. It rests with you, republicans of the nation, to carry forward the work which you and your fathers have begun, and to which so many brave and faithful men have given precious lives, that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall be maintained in the land.

B. F. JONES, Chairman.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

The Boston *Christian Register* (Unitarian) heartily commends the position taken by Rev. Dr. Stebbins of San Francisco, in his recent sermon before the national Unitarian conference at Saratoga, in favor of the doctrine of "the simple humanity of Jesus," and the belief that "Christianity, in its purest and simplest form accords with the m[illegible]," and says: "Between medieval Christianity, with its inexplicable and confusing trinity on the one side, and [illegible] the [illegible] on the other, there is a[illegible] gulf which cannot easily be bridged. When it denied Jesus and half denied his brother, and created a whole pantheon of saints of more or less influence at the court of heaven, Christianity became practically a modified polytheism. The Protestant reformation rescued it from polytheism, but not from tritheism. The tendency of modern thought is now inevitably toward monotheism. Jesus was a thorough going theist. He worshiped one God, and called him Father. Tried by the standards of the church, Jesus himself was no Christian. He asks for no mediator between himself and God, and knew nothing of the commercial [illegible] doctrine of the atonement he knew nothing. The life of Jesus is an incontestable proof of the powers of pure and simple theism. He has shown us that the soul is capable of warmth and practical power when joined to the earliest aims for humanity. Love to God and love to man were the foundation stones which Christianity borrowed from the Jewish temple."

THE UNITARIAN CHRIST

The Chicago *Interior* (Presbyterian) asserts that the Christ of the Unitarians is no savior, and says "Dr. Channing denied the divinity of Christ and his vicarious death. He believed in him as the perfect teacher and the perfect man—a model or our imitation—as the noblest of the army of martyrs, sealing what he taught in life by a death of agony and shame," but not as God, the great Creator dying for man the creature sin, not at all as a vicarious sacrifice, bearing on his shoulders the sins of the world. This view, it declares, has no power in it to save men from sin. It is only when Jesus is held up before man as a bloody sacrifice for them that their hearts are touched and their souls are saved. "Only a dying, sin-atoning could redeem a world sold under sin." On this ground the *Interior* regards even the most conservative Unitarians as not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

INGERSOLL AND [illegible]

A writer in the California *Christian Advocate* refers to the defalcation of Burns and Reynolds, the ex-secretary of state of California, and his deputy, and the startling disclosures in the cases of Lang and Morrison, of the Chosen Friends organizations, as illustrative of that decay of conscience and of public and private integrity which is one of the most appalling signs of the times, and suggests that "Ingersoll and the blatant infidelity that he represents are in part at least responsible therefor, and should be suppressed." "They are a menace to social order, and society in self-defense, should prosecute or quarantine them as it does dynamite and cholera. The [illegible] of the four defaulters named [illegible] Ingersoll man or [illegible] the writer does not attempt to show, and with regard to two of them Lang and Morrison it is known that one is a Jew [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] man most intense [illegible] [illegible] Ingersoll and his views.

[illegible]

The *Chicago* [illegible] speaking of religious slang, expresses the opinion that notwithstanding its [illegible] pious and [illegible] tone, it is [illegible] [illegible] better than any other slang. Ministers who have schemed and contrived to secure a call to a church with a higher salary than they have been receiving, will speak of the call as from God, and one which is so evidently providential that they do not feel at liberty to decline it. A very common form of religious slang is that of [illegible] [illegible] that one's own interpretation of scripture is authoritative and declaring dissenters from that interpretation is expressed and disbelievers. The Trinitarian denounces the Unitarian as not Christian, on the ground that he does not believe in the God Jesus Christ though the Unitarian says he does, and the strict Calvinist denounces as heretical good men like Butler who cannot accept his theory of [illegible] [illegible] atonement, but, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Persecution is the best possible [illegible] [illegible] and then [illegible] [illegible], religious slang, Christian dogmatism and sanctified intolerance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] those who practice them.

A DOCTRINAL REVOLUTION

The Chicago *Times* (Congregational) calls attention to the statement of President Northrop, of Carleton college, Minnesota, lately a professor in Yale, recently made before the Congregational club of St. Paul, concerning the doctrinal revolution which he [illegible] says within a few years mostly been accomplished in the Congregational churches of the east. He said:

It is a fact that the church has made a step toward [illegible] [illegible] Universalism. The revolution is not the effect of preaching, nor the work of any sect or school; but of current changes in thought and in the drift of sentiment. Secondly, the sense of sin—the deeper convictions of sin that prevailed in preaching and religious experience and literature—has almost entirely gone. Third, every diminished and [illegible] from all the [illegible]. These statements are said to have been received with applause, denoting the sympathy of the Minnesota pastors with the [illegible] and views of their brethren in the east. President Northrop added that the churches could not go back from these progressive views. Some will [illegible] its terrors to them and the demand power in the religious life [illegible] [illegible] the love of Christ." One of the pastors present, Rev. J. [illegible] Scudder, of Minneapolis, told with much [illegible] [illegible] how he had struggled out of the [illegible] [illegible] Unitarian seminary into a gospel that is actually adapted to his own needs and the needs of many young men in his congregation. The Chicago *Interior*, Old School Presbyterian, is greatly scandalized by his statement and says "it is amazing that a wreck of confessions like these should be applauded in the St. Paul Congregational club, and printed without comment, in the *Advance*. It is to say that the theology of Congregationalism [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and through with dry rot. This is not only the dry rot of theology, but the [illegible] of morality as well. This modified Universalism is as good as Universalism, short at least as respects certain and positive convictions."

ITEMS OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

The number of Protestants in France is 580,000.

According to the current Presbyterian year book the membership in the church, North and South, is 7[illegible],000.

In Grace church, New York, they have during the last year raised $1[illegible],00[illegible] for various forms of church work.

The first convocation of the missionary jurisdiction of north Dakota was held the latter part of September. Nine or ten clergy were present besides the Bishop.

The membership of the Presbyterian churches in the state of New York is 114,[illegible], in Pennsylvania 1[illegible],07[illegible] and in New Jersey 47,091. In these three old and lesser states are a total of 319,406 communicants, which is just [illegible] [illegible] more than half the number in the entire church at home and abroad.

Within the last eighteen years, according to the *Irish World* the Irish people have contributed for various Roman Catholic [illegible] in the [illegible] $28,[illegible]00,000, besides what [illegible] paid [illegible] to the pope.

The Presbyterian church has asked and obtained of the Siamese government, through General Halderman, the American minister, permission to establish a mission school in the [illegible] [illegible] of Laos, North Siam.

The American Presbyterian chapel at Shack Tung, China, was demolished in a riot last August to a greater extent than first reported. The Roman Catholic temple and [illegible] destroyed and twenty three houses burned.

The Eighth Old Catholic congress began its sessions at Crefeld, in the kingdom of Prussia, on Friday, August 2[illegible]. There were present about eighty delegates and guests from [illegible] [illegible] places in Germany, Austria, and England, [illegible] Switzerland and America.

An effort is being made by the Swedish Church in England and America to raise sufficient money to erect a monument to Swedenborg [illegible] Stockholm. The intention is that the memorial shall consist of a church, a [illegible] [illegible] and a pastor's residence.

The growth of the Scandinavian Lutheran church in the great northwest is simply marvelous. In 1850 in that territory there were no more than ten Scandinavian pastors, and of two Swedes and eight Norwegians. Now, [illegible] one generation later, we find here at [illegible] the 570 Scandinavian pastors over 1600 congregations, with a communicant membership of about 170,000.

Bishop Taylor intends to plant twenty mission stations across Central Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean. For this he will need forty missionaries at the start, of whom twenty are already secured. Bishop Taylor with twenty men will enter Africa from the Indian ocean this fall, and the Rev. William Summers, M. D., will make an entrance next spring with twenty more men, from the Atlantic ocean. Both parties will advance toward the interior until they meet.

There is in Scotland an association of English Episcopalians, consisting of a few congregations which refuse connection with the Scottish Episcopal church. It being found impossible to get any English bishop to cross the border to administer confirmation, a sum was raised to pay Dr. Beckles of London, the retired bishop of Sierra Leone, $250 per annum to come north ward and perform the service. The English bishops disapprove this act, as involving an unwarranted invasion of the jurisdiction of a sister church, and it is proposed to return the funds to the contributors after paying Bishop Beckles for the present year.

[illegible] TIMBER SONGS

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] October [illegible]
[illegible] the low spot [illegible] [illegible] mold
The purple oak [illegible] falls the [illegible]
Drops its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sheaf[illegible] of gold.
—*Bryant*

October's gold is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] while the day
Is [illegible] [illegible]
—*Dale G.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] flash and hold the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the waters [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] ways
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the maze
Of forests.
—*Helen H.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] melt
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lips [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] puts on
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] motionless
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gone
How summer [illegible] low flats and pastures [illegible]
As with her nectar Hebe Autumn fills
The bowl between me and those distant hills
And smiles and shakes abroad her misty tremulous hair.
—*[illegible]*

THE TALE OF THE BRINDLE PUP

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the west
Wiggle goes the tail of the brindle pup
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to rest
Wiggle goes the tail of the brindle pup
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] warm
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Wiggle goes the tail of the brindle pup
[illegible] the [illegible]
a [illegible] pup
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
the
[illegible]
Wiggle goes the tail of the brindle pup
[illegible] Chronicle Telegraph

[illegible] YORK [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] love
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] horses [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Death, Marriage and Birth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] advertising payable in advance.

NEW TO-DAY.

TAILOR MADE, [illegible] TO-MORROW [illegible] WILL [illegible] French Tricot, which will be sold [illegible] the same price as last [illegible] per yard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Leader.

F[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINE MEALS [illegible] OPPOSITE THE OCCIDENTAL Hotel [illegible] [illegible]

FOR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Market [illegible]

ALL VARIETIES OF FRESH FISH AND GAME [illegible] Central Market Restaurant.

FOR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] IN SUITS AND cloaks [illegible] to MRS. E. W. EATON'S dressmak[illegible] [illegible]

REMOVAL NOTICE—AMERICAN LAUNDRY office has removed to No. [illegible] First and [illegible] F. [illegible] LONG & CO. Proprietors.

FOR SALE FRESH COWS WITH YOUNG calves at Love's stable on Front between [illegible]

HALL SAFE FOR SALE—[illegible] WE [illegible] SELL for $100 as we have no use for [illegible] North First street.

ROOM AND BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife with one child can be had in private fam[illegible] [illegible] moderate [illegible]

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] CHANGE IN [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our stock of crockery [illegible] ware [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] TOBE & CO. First street.

NOTICE—WE [illegible] SPECIAL ATTENTION to [illegible] [illegible] Portland also to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the east side of the [illegible] [illegible] & CO. [illegible] Stark st.

FOR RENT—HALF OF STORE INCLUDING [illegible] [illegible] for jewelry or kindred business. Located in best business part of Portland. Address [illegible] care Oregonian office.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—WHEN YOU NEED [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SECOND NOTICE—WHEN YOU WISH [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THIRD NOTICE—WHEN YOU WISH [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—STEERING [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Oregonian office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM AND [illegible] [illegible] private family [illegible] [illegible] Address stating terms W. S. C., Oregonian office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILDREN [illegible] [illegible] room and board [illegible] Oregonian office.

IMPORTED SWISS CREAM AND OTHER [illegible] a new German pickles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM NOVEMBER 1ST [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] druggists [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

S. A. Nelson	[illegible]
Woodard, Clarke & Co.	Wm. Pfunder
[illegible] & Byery	[illegible] J. A. Somer
[illegible]	S. G. Skidmore & Co.
J. A. [illegible]	J. A. [illegible] & Co.
W. M. Wisdom	R. E. [illegible]
F. B. Tres	F. L. Haight
W. [illegible]	J. [illegible] & Co.
[illegible] & Co.	J. H. Kane & Son
George [illegible]	J. M. [illegible]
[illegible]	Welch Brothers
J. A. [illegible]	Rafferty Brothers

FOR RENT—ON NOVEMBER 1, elegantly [illegible] [illegible] single or en suite with first-class board. Apply to

MRS. [illegible], 181 Sixth street.

CASINO CHORUS SINGERS

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Tuesday, October [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Manager.

HENRY HEWETT,

General Fire and Marine Insurance Agency

OFFICE, [illegible] NORTH FRONT STREET

[illegible] [illegible] Portland, Oregon.

[illegible]

HORSES FOR SALE.

Good Buggy Horses,
Express Wagon Horses,
Saddle Horses,
Draught Horses,

Which I will sell cheap during the next 15 days.
D. E. [illegible],
First Stable west of Canyon Gardens, Jefferson street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TIVOLI THEATER.

Corner of First and Madison sts.
EDWIN [illegible], Manager.

Saturday and until Further Notice,

SACANELLA,

—OR—

THE DEMON PAGE.

Admission........................ 25c and 50c

WANTS.

WANTED—TO BUILD NEW [illegible] pair old ones, will take part [illegible] dress "Carpenter," care Oregonian office.

$2500 WANTED ON CITY [illegible] for 18 months [illegible] dress LOAN, postoffice box 7[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID [illegible] [illegible] Hotel Front and Q streets.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] salesman at B. HARTMAN & CO. Washington street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO [illegible] housework. German preferred. [illegible] and one not afraid of work. $20 per month. Address J. M. K., care Oregonian office.

WANTED—GOOD COOK. GERMAN [illegible] preferred. Inquire at 81 Fourth [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED [illegible] PLACES [illegible] MRS. PLATO [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

SAFE COACHMAN, COLORED [illegible] wants work; experienced. PLATO'S [illegible]

GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. [illegible] MRS. PLATO'S [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in city and country to take light work at their homes. $1 to $4 a day easily made, work [illegible] no canvassing. We have good demand [illegible] and furnish steady employment. Address [illegible] CROWN M'G CO., 250 Race st., Cincinnati.

TO LET—ROOMS.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT [illegible] with fire gas and use of bath [illegible] postoffice at 1[illegible] Sixth street.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED [illegible] room, healthiest location, terms [illegible] ferences 201 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, [illegible] suite of furnished rooms with or without board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen [illegible] street, near First.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] one or two; fire and bath; 181 [illegible]

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR [illegible] with use of bath; hot and cold [illegible] references required at 108 Fourth [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND [illegible] front and eligible, 229 Ninth, bet [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, [illegible] and south with fire, suitable for [illegible] vate family, central location. Apply 30 [illegible]

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] suite or single, near postoffice, [illegible] men with or without fire, references [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] Sixth or B[illegible]

ROOMS—FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY, [illegible] ing privileges, private family, central, [illegible] dress COMFORT, box 71 city.

TO LET HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED [illegible] complete in every detail. For particulars [illegible] H. C. BREEDEN, at Oregon Furniture [illegible]

FOR RENT—NICELY LOCATED [illegible] corner College and Fourth. Inquire [illegible] KOEHLER, dentist, over Plummer's drug [illegible] and First sts.

HOUSE TO RENT—CORNER SEVENTH [illegible] Grant, five rooms, hot and cold water. [illegible] South Seventh st.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST [illegible] houses in the city, large, in perfect order, [illegible] improvements, gas throughout and large [illegible] P. W. GILLETTE, [illegible]

FOR RENT—LARGE STORE WITH [illegible] No. 130 Front st., all conveniences [illegible] tra[illegible] Apply to L. MARTIN & CO. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 231 MAIN [illegible] Ninth. Inquire 229 Ninth st., near [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BOARD AND ROOMS—TWO [illegible] ed rooms for gentlemen, with board [illegible] terms reasonable. 180 Jefferson st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD [illegible] Fourth street, corner Jefferson.

FOR SALE.

LODGING HOUSE IN CENTRAL [illegible] for sale, contains 24 rooms, with [illegible] Apply to N. W. cor. Third and Ash, [illegible]

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Address H., care Oregonian office.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] TAXES ON ROAD DISTRICT [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Collection Office No. 26 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] road tax for the year 1884 and [illegible] necessary costs.

INSTRUCTION ON VIOLIN, PIANO, [illegible] terms moderate. Prof. E. A. SMITH, [illegible]

LESSONS GIVEN IN OIL PAINTING [illegible] on satin and velvet. MRS. E. L. [illegible] Multnomah block.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT AT [illegible] B[illegible] ALLEN'S, Third st.

KENSINGTON PAINTING AND STAMPING. Lessons given in Kensington painting [illegible] stamping, done to order; a large [illegible] patterns just received from the east. [illegible] [illegible] 161 Sixth street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT BELOW [illegible] week, established 7 years, doing [illegible] reasons for selling, leaving for another [illegible] address FRED. HOLTUM, Salem, Or.

[illegible] [illegible] MAISON FRANCAISE.

THE FINEST, FRESHEST AND [illegible] assortment of candies. G. M. SIMONS [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION [illegible] importer and dealer in tropical [illegible] green, dried and canned fruits, [illegible] raisins. 122 First st. Consignments of [illegible] California produce solicited.

G. CORN & BRO., 130 FRONT STREET, [illegible] and [illegible] produce a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERS [illegible] naval stores, [illegible] N. Front st., Portland, Or.

S. [illegible] & CO., COMMISSION AND [illegible] [illegible] 123 Front street, Portland, [illegible]

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND [illegible] [illegible] Front and D sts. Portland [illegible]

H. [illegible] GENERAL COMMISSION [illegible] [illegible] dealer, 130 Front [illegible]

H[illegible] SCHOTTLER, SUCCESSOR [illegible] [illegible] 40[illegible] and Montgomery sts. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cigars, [illegible]

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS [illegible] [illegible] Merchants, agents for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Front street, [illegible]

M[illegible] [illegible] WEST [illegible] MILLER, W. [illegible] [illegible] merchants [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Washington [illegible]

S[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Front and [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Portland, Or.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING [illegible] [illegible] All kinds of flouring mill [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] street. Send for circular.

CHAS. B. TODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Canton Pitt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wagons, Front, First and [illegible]

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE [illegible] [illegible] and dealers in agricultural [illegible] [illegible] spring wagons, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and stationary engines, [illegible] [illegible] machinery a specialty, rubber and [illegible]

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

K. SEELIG & CO., WINES, LIQUORS [illegible] 40 Front st., Portland, Or.

C. KOHN & CO., AGENCY FOR [illegible] & Co., 44 Front st., Portland, Or.

MARX & JORGENSEN, AGENTS [illegible] Milwaukee Beer, 28 N. Front st. [illegible]

HARDWARE.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—L. H. PARKER [illegible] 48 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG, [illegible] ranges and metals. 64 and 66 Front [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] LUBRICATING [illegible] CYLINDER & LUBRICATING [illegible]

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents [illegible] [illegible] largely used in San Francisco, [illegible] California, the East, England, Australia, [illegible] are unequaled in efficiency and economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL [illegible]

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents [illegible] celebrated Lake Boat Engines and small [illegible] cial work.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents [illegible] [illegible] Hoe Chisel Tooth Saw, now made [illegible] plate protecting segment, which places [illegible] [illegible] of worthless imitations.

MACHINISTS.

T[illegible] [illegible] & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, [illegible] [illegible] and Third sts.—Housework, [illegible] [illegible] and machinery of all descriptions [illegible] [illegible] tools to order.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

W[illegible] BROS & CO., WHOLESALE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 141 Front st., Portland [illegible] [illegible] Lachman [illegible], San Francisco.

SHOW CASES.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., [illegible] 102 First st., Portland. Country [illegible]

SAILS, FLAGS [illegible]

V. F. SMITH, SAIL [illegible] 24 North Front, [illegible]

SADDLE[illegible]

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLES, [illegible] ware, 74 Front st., Portland.

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1884

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

CAUTION.

CHURCH NOTICES

FURS AND SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

WANTS.

ANTED–TO BUILD NEW HOUSES ... pair old ones, will take part pay ... "Carpenter" care Oregonian office

500 WANTED ON CITY REAL ... for 18 months will net 9 per cent ... LOAN postoffice box ...

HELP WANTED.

ANTED–A CHAMBERMAID IN THE ... FIC Hotel Front and ... streets

ANTED–A FIRST-CLASS FANCY ... salesman at B HARTMAN & C... ... ton street

ANTED–A GOOD GIRL TO DO ... housework German preferred ... ne not afraid of work ... per month ... ress J M K care Oregonian office

ANTED–GOOD COOK GERMAN ... preferred Inquire at 81 Fourth st ...

R S WANTED 200 PLACES ... sion $1 MRS PLATO ...

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

E COACHMAN COLORED AND ... ants work experienced PLATO'S AGENCY

RLS FOR HOUSEWORK ... MRS PLATO'S Dekum block

AGENTS WANTED.

ANTED–LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ... city and country to take light work ... $3 to $4 a day easily made work sent by ... nvassing We have good demand for our ... urnish steady employment Address ... WN M'F'G CO 290 Race st, Cincinnati, O.

TO LET–ROOMS.

EASANT FURNISHED FRONT ... with fire gas and use of bath, one block ... ffice at 193 Sixth street

LEFT–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ... room healthiest location terms reasonable ... ces 491 Sixth street

R RENT–IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ... uite of furnished rooms with or without ... tleman and wife or two gentlemen ... near First.

O FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE ... or two, fire and bath, 181 Yamhill ...

OMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING ... with use of bath hot and cold water ... ences required at 408 Fourth st

RNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE ... nt and eligible, 229 Ninth bet Salmon and ...

ICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FACING ... and south with fire suitable for gentlemen ... family central location Apply ... First ...

ANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ... single or en suite near postoffice suitable for ... with gas fire references exchanged ...

R RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS AT ... ixth cor B

OMS–FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY AT ... prices, private family central ... COMFORT box ... city

TO LET–HOUSES AND STORES.

R RENT–A NICELY FURNISHED ... complete in every detail For particulars ... BREYDEN at Oregon Furniture M'f'g Co.

R RENT NICELY LOCATED ... orner College and Fourth Inquire ... ELER dentist ... ver Plummer's drug store

OUSE TO RENT–CORNER SEVENTH ... Grant five rooms hot and cold water Apply ... ith Seventh st

R RENT–ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENCE ... houses in the city large in perfect order ... rovements gas throughout in large yard ... P W G LEETE 2 Stark ...

R RENT LARGE STORE WITH CELLAR ... 0 130 Front st all conveniences including ... nce Apply to E MARTIN & CO ...

R RENT–HOUSE 231 MAIN ST ... inth Inquire 229 Ninth s, near Main

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ARD AND ROOMS–TWO NICELY FURNISHED ... e rooms for gentlemen with board ... terms reasonable 190 ... son st

NISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD ... Fourth street, corner Jefferson

FOR SALE.

LGING HOUSE IN CENTRAL LOCATION ... er sale contains 24 rooms with good ... to N W cor Third and Ash up stairs

GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE ... dress H care Oregonian office

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

E TAXPAYERS OF ROAD DISTRICT ... re hereby notified to call at Alex. Keegan's ... e and Collection Office No 28 Pine st ... nd tax for the year 1884 and thereby ... sary costs.

TRUCTION ON VIOLIN PIANO ... ms moderate Prof F A SMITH ...

SONS GIVEN IN OIL PAINTING ... hina satin and velvet. MRS. E. A. ... umah block.

ANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT AT ... ALLEN'S Third st.

NSINGTON PAINTING AND STAMPING ... Lessons given in Kensington painting and ... tamping done to order a large assortment ... ns just received from the east. Apply ... P 181 Sixth street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

R SALE–RESTAURANT BELOW COST ... eek, established ... years doing a good ... for selling leaving for another climate ... ress FRED HOLTCUM Salem Or

LA SEULE MAISON FRANCAISE

E PUREST FRESHEST AND ... rtment of candies G M SIMON ...

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

RK LEVY COMMISSION MERCHANT ... mporter of and dealer in tropical and ... dried and canned fruits ... 123 First st ... Consignments of Oregon ... rnia produce solicited

OHN & BRO 1 0 FRONT STREET ... d country produce a specialty

TON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERS ... val stores, N Front ... Portland Or

LDMAN & CO COMMISSION AND ... rchants, 131 Front street, Portland, Or.

... & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE ... Front ... Portland Or.

BATTIN GENERAL COMMISSION ... chant ... dealer ... 130 Front street

... SCHLUTHORN SUCCESSOR TO ... and Montgomery sts Portland ...

... YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS ... commission Merchants ... Front street cor ...

... & WIS ... MILLER, W. B. ... Washington and ...

... CHURCH & CO SHIPPING AND ... wheat, flour ... Front and ...

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

NK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY ... agents ... for ... mill machinery ... Front ... Or

WAGNER & CO HOISTING ... All kinds of hoisting mill ...

S H DODD & CO SOLE AGENTS ... Schuttler Wagon ... Front First and ...

E P BURFEL & CO WHOLESALE ... Buggies, carriages ... engines saw mills ... rubber and ... all machinery a specialty

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

SELLING & CO WINES LIQUORS ... 30 Front st Portland, Or

OHN & CO AGENCY FOR WILLKOMMEN ... Co, 44 Front st Portland Or

EN & JORGENSEN AGENTS ... lwaukee Beer, 23 N Front st ...

HARDWARE.

BANKS SCALES–L H PARKER ... North Front ... Portland Or

DEMITH & ... 34 and ... Front ... rges and metals

... LUBRICATING OIL.

UM & LOWEN SAN FRANCISCO ... ont at Portland, Or sole agents ... re largely used in San Francisco ... nia the East England Australia ... qualled in efficiency and economy

ENGINES AND SMALL ...

UM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO ... ont at Portland Or ... agents ... ted Lake Ben ... small engines ...

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

UM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO ... nt st, Portland Or ... Chisel Tooth Saw ... rnserting segments ... worthiness ...

MACHINISTS.

AMAN & VOLL MACHINISTS ... nd Third ... Household ... all descriptions ... and ... tery ... hining tools to order

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

... BROS & CO WHOLESALE ... in cigars ... an Labor ...

SHOW CASES.

... BERNSTEIN ... Front ...

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

... SMITH'S SAIL, FLAG AND ... No ... Front st, Portland Or

SADDLERY.

... ... SADDLERY, HARNESS ... 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

The Oregonian,

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per month	1 20
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday per year	2 00
Weekly per year	4 00
Sunday and Weekly per year	2 50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	20c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Oct 25 7 57 P M

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Change last 24 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall (inches)	State of Weather
Portland	30.41	01	44	SW	00	Cloudy
[illegible]	30.41	06	46	Calm	00	Clear
[illegible]			49	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.07	−01	68	N	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.03	−01	60	N	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.09	14	52	NW	34	Clear
[illegible]	30.02	03	50	NW	30	Clear
[illegible]	30.00	06	50	NW	00	Clear

Maximum thermometer 61 minimum, 43.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

Is for sale at the following places

Frank's candy store, Fifth and Morrison.
Staples' Fourth and Morrison
Brooking's, 83 Morrison
Knight's, 165 Morrison.
Peter's, First and Washington.
... Stone's, First and Ash.
... Farrell's, First and C.
... northwest corner First and Salmon
..., First near Clay.
..., Fourth and L streets, East Portland
... 88 Morrison
..., 201 First
..., southwest corner First and Oak
..., northwest corner First and Oak
Portland News Co 130 First
... house news stand, Fourth and Alder
... house news stand, Fourth corner C
..., Fifth and Morrison.
..., First near Salmon
M Carroll First bet F and B
Cahill, 120 First
Pinchower 41 Washington
..., 194 First.
..., 25 North First
..., 31 North First
... Read, Jefferson street ferry
And at the counting room of THE OREGONIAN ... Front and Stark

PORTLAND POSTOFFICE.

Mail boxes cleared at ... and 10.15 A M ... P M

All ... and Eastern mails close at 11 A M ... 6 A M West side, 7 30 A M Lower ... Vancouver and Cascades at ... Kalama and Sound, 7 30 P M

Our New Hoe Perfecting Press

Is in operation daily at 4 P M sharp, and on Saturday and Thursdays at 6 P M Our country friends and the public generally are always welcome

CAUTION

The public are hereby cautioned against paying any moneys to W R Berran for THE OREGONIAN. He has no authority to represent this paper, and no orders through him will be recognized.

CHURCH NOTICES

Trinity Church Oak and Sixth streets Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Geo W Foote, rector

South Portland M. E. Mission Baker's hall corner Meade and Hood streets Sunday school at ... P M. Preaching at 7:30 P M by Rev G M Pierce

Unitarian Church corner of Yamhill and Seventh, services at 11 and 7 30 Sunday School at ... Afternoon Sunday School in South Portland at 4 P M

St Stephen's Chapel corner ... th and Jefferson streets Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at ... Seats free

Regular meeting of Portland Band of Hope No 1, this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in the hall of the W C T U, on Fifth street, near Alder All children cordially invited to attend

United Presbyterian church Durand mission hall corner First and Clay Rev Wm L Stevenson pastor Preaching at 11 A M Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all

Taylor street M. E church–Rev G W Chandler pastor Public service morning and evening Sermons by the pastor Sunday school at 12 30 and young people's praise meeting at 6 30 P

W C T U.–Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3:30 Hall No. 131 Fifth street Rev Mr Wilson will address the meeting Business meeting Monday afternoon at 2.30 Bethel meeting Friday evening

Grace Church corner Eleventh and Taylor–Preaching by the pastor Rev E W Caswell, at 11 A M and 7.30 P M Sunday school at 12 15 P M There will be a brief praise service at the close of the evening sermon

North Portland Pres. Mission corner Sixteenth and M streets, pastor Rev R J Laughlin–Preaching service in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 30 o'clock Sabbath school at ... P M. All are cordially invited

First Presbyterian Church Albina–Rev W O Forbes pastor Regular services at ... A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 3 P M Band of Hope will meet at same time Col Hawkins will address the school and ...

Christadelphians meeting over Prentice's music store, on First, between Stark and Washington streets, room 6. Lecture at 11 A. M by A Smashall Subject "Christadelphians in their true light character influence and position"

Calvary Presbyterian church corner Ninth and Clay streets Preaching at 11 A M and 7.30 P M by Rev J. E. Thompson of Olympia W T Sunday school at 12.30 P M A cordial invitation to these services is extended to all.

First Presbyterian Church, Washington and Third streets–Services morning and evening, conducted by the pastor A L Lindsley Sunday school at 12.30 Thursday evening lecture at 7.30 Seats free to all strangers and ushers in attendance.

Hall Street M E Church corner Hall and Sixth streets. Preaching at 11 A M by Rev G M Peirce. Sunday school at 12 30 P M Epworth ... P M by Rev J Exon East Portland Free seats. Everybody welcome Strangers made at home.

The Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting of Portland will hold its next session on Monday next, Oct 27 at 10.30 A M in the parlors of Taylor Street church. A full attendance is desired J W S P Wilson will present an essay upon the Witness of the Spirit.

Plymouth Congregational church corner Fourth and E streets Services at 11 A M and 7.30 P M Preaching by the acting pastor C H ... Sabbath school at 12 30 P M All are invited, particularly those living in the vicinity Seats Free

First German Evangelical church corner Tenth and Clay streets. Services Sunday at 10.30 ... at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Preaching by the pastor Rev J Schlenk residence 170 Clay street Sabbath school at 9.30 A M A cordial invitation is extended to all who can to attend these services

First Congregational church corner Second and Jefferson streets. Service to-morrow at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Preaching by the pastor Morning subject "Our Duty to the Church" Evening subject "Purity of Heart" Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 12.30 P M

Church of Sea and Land corner of Third and D streets Chaplain Stubbs pastor Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 1 P M. ... services on board ship Titania at ... P M at Greenwich dock. The Bethel flag will indicate the hour. Services during the week as usual except Tuesday evening when the chaplain will be absent.

First Baptist church, corner Fourth and Alder Rev J Q A Henry, pastor Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P M Morning theme "Our National Conscience" Evening "The Enchanted Ground," a continuance of the Pilgrim series Baptism in the evening The public cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

The following persons are chosen by the first Congregational Church of the city to represent it at the autumn meeting of the Willamette Association of Congregational Churches at Salem next week Mr and Mrs Frank Warren Dr and Mrs Templeton, Mr and Mrs Hathaway Mrs Lou Arnold and Miss Lena Hughson

EAST PORTLAND POLI ...

M E church Rev S P Wilson pastor Service at 11 A M and 7 P M Sunday school at 1 30 ...

St David's Episcopal church Rev John W S ... rector–Services at 11 A M and ... P M Sunday school at 9 45 A M

W C T U.–Regular meeting Thursday at 2 P M, at ... hall Mrs E Mendenhall president Mrs M L Kenworthy secretary

Saint Francis' Catholic church corner Eleventh and ... streets, Rev P Marken rector High mass at 10 A M Rev ... Mayo officiating

First Baptist church corner of C and Seventh streets–Preaching by the pastor Rev C H Hobart at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Theme Morning "Christian Sociability" evening, "Heaven" Sunday school at 12:30 Strangers are welcome

First Evangelical church corner of Sixth and V streets Stephens addition–Services at 11 A M and 7 P M, by the pastor Rev C C Poling, Theme–Morning "Nature of Personal Holiness" Evening "The Unspeakable Gift" Sunday school at 2 P M Testimony service at 6 P M Seats free, a general invitation is extended to all

Cleveland Elected,

Without a doubt! Just my luck Caught on again with thousands of dollars worth of imported goods on hand that have been paid from 60 to 70 per cent duty! No profit left but limited ate meridice I will give the public the benefit of my loss, in a sweeping reduction of prices. Up for the democrats down for the goods. Hillery, merchant tailor, No. 25 Stark st, between First and Front. This is the straight tip. If you don't believe it, call on W F Grodan

FUR AND SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

G. F. Bruyan, the well known Wholesale Fur Manufacturer, 664 Broadway, New York, will sell ... Portland at retail at lowest cash wholesale prices this season This will afford a splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable Furs, direct from the manufacturer, and save retailer's profits. Fashion Book mailed free.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

P. Leinenweber, of Astoria, the well known cannery man, is in the city

The sisters of charity at St. Vincent's hospital now have over sixty patients under their care.

The Shipwrights and Caulkers' Union held a special meeting in Couch hall on D street last evening

The funeral of Mr John Mergens' child will take place at half past one, instead of two o'clock, to-day

The reward of $200 offered for the finding of T A. Clarke, alive or dead, will induce many to search for him to-day

H. C Mead, general agent of the North American Accident Insurance Company, is registered at the Merchant.

A white deer weighing eighty-one pounds was brought to this city yesterday and sold to an uptown butcher for $6 50.

Many ladies of the Catholic church in this city are busily engaged in making up a fair for the benefit of the cathedral

F H Brand of Boston, general agent of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau and advance agent of Joseph Cook, is in the city

It has been suggested to oil the turnstiles at the entrances to the city plazas or else set up a steam engine to turn them.

The Mechanics fair closed a most successful season last night, when there was a perfect jam, so great was the attendance.

Hon J M Armstrong, the republican candidate for delegate to congress from Washington Territory, is in the city, at the Holton house

The funeral of W T Newby at McMinnville, Friday, was largely attended Judge Watson of this city was present, and returned home yesterday.

Hon. James Steele, of New Tacoma, is visiting his brother-in-law, E. B Little, in this city. Mr. Steele is largely interested in coal mining on the Sound

Mrs. F P Olds, who died at McMinnville the other day, was the grandmother and not the mother of Mrs. O. Summers and J. C. and W. P. Olds of this city.

The veteran sportsman Boss Schenck has gone down to his "shooting box" on Bachelor's island He took along a boat load of cartridges and expects to bring back a ship load of ducks

Next Tuesday, October 28th, will be the anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Junger of the Catholic church The event will be duly celebrated in this city by pontifical high mass.

Mr. H Meinecke and bride, nee Miss V Vaughn of Butteville, Oregon, arrived yesterday and are stopping at the Merchant hotel Mr Meinecke is a rising young business man of this city

The members of the Young People's Christian Union of the Calvary Presbyterian church gave a pleasant surprise Friday night to their president, Mr Rinman and his bride at the residence of W J Honeyman

Misses Mary Jewett and Callie Munson of Astoria are in the city enjoying the Mechanics' fair and other sights. They are the guests of Mrs. Dan Plemann, South Third street, and return home Wednesday next.

R H Austin, surveyor, obtained a verdict of $60 and costs from a man named Mitchell in Justice Greene's court yesterday The suit was brought for the payment of services rendered in surveying defendant's land, which is about sixteen miles from East Portland.

Miss Jennie Buick, daughter of Judge D S K Buick of Myrtle Creek, has been visiting in the city the past week or ten days, stopping at the residence of Mr John D Bodley, Third and College streets She returned home on Friday morning, stopping at Eugene on the way

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German bark Werra and British barks Golden Gate and Ryeva e arrived at Astoria yesterday The State of California passed out at 6 P M Friday

ARRIVED

Yesterday morning Vice President Oakes of the Northern Pacific, his private secretary, N C Thrall, and wife, J M Hannaford, general freight agent, and Viscount de Janze arrived by special train They will leave this morning for Tacoma by special train, and will return here Tuesday.

EN ROUTE TO VANCOUVER

Captain S. M Coombe and Lieutenant S J Mulhall, with company H, Fourteenth infantry, arrived in this city this afternoon from Fort Klamath, Oregon They left by the Lurline last night for Vancouver barracks, where they are to be stationed

USE FOR IMPRISONED VAGRANTS

The city plaza would be greatly improved if some of the chain gang were set at work on it with a lawn mower and others to rake up the fallen leaves. The Chinese have given up making a lounging place there since the rains set in, and the grass would be fine if kept in order

ARRIVAL OF DELAYED MAIL

If any one sees the letter carriers wheeling the mail around in wheelbarrows to-morrow they will know that it is because two days' mail from the east and two days' mail from California arrived last evening When a man has enough to do every day it makes him spread himself to do two days' work in one

CHANGED HIS APPEARANCE

Professor L J Powell, president of the territorial university at Seattle is in the city He has changed the cut of his beard, and thereby made such a difference in his appearance that his most intimate friends do not recognize him at first glance While at the fair many of his old pupils passed him shoulder to shoulder without knowing him

TWO REWARDS TO BE PAID

The board of underwriters of the Pacific have a standing reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of arson in this city within six months after September 21. One incendiary, R C Brown, has already been convicted, and it is only a matter of time when Johnny McGuire gets his sentence Let the good work be kept up The companies can stand it as long as the incendiary crop holds out.

A CLAIM AGAINST VILLARD

The report of the O R & N Company, recently published, contains this statement The company has a claim against Henry Villard of about $470,160, to secure which it holds a lien on his property on Madison avenue, New York, which, it is expected, will, when sold, bring enough to pay this claim This amount is included in the treasurer's item, "Miscellaneous account receivable, $697,874," in the general balance sheet, and explains why that amount is so large

A SAD LOSS

An umbrella, well worn, yet the sole remaining protection to the devoted head of a poor, but worthy reporter of this journal, was lost yesterday afternoon somewhere between the corner of Twelfth and O streets, East Portland, and the L street ferry landing The owner's initials were exquisitely carved in the end of the handle with a "sure-enough-Barlow" knife. If the finder will return the said umbrella to the said corner or to this office he will receive the heartfelt thanks of the bereaved loser

FROM THE SANTIAM.

Philip Saunders, president of the Canal Fork mine, has returned from the headwaters of the roaring Santiam and brings a number of as handsome specimens of gold bearing quartz as one can wish to see. The Santiam mines, one and all, have furnished numerous specimens, but for some reason none of them have ever proved a bonanza to the owners. Spasmodic efforts to work them with profit have been numerous, but every such effort so far has ended in loss The parties now engaged in opening up these mines seem to be going to work in a systematic and determined manner, which, it is to be hoped, may bring them success

HARPER'S FOR NOVEMBER

Has been received by W B Ayer & Co It contains several articles of more than usual interest "A day with Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew" gives much information in regard to plants, as Kew gardens cover several hundred acres and Sir Joseph is the world's best authority on botany, theoretical and practical. An article on "Chrysanthemums" will interest lovers of these beautiful flowers, which are almost as popular as the rose The "Acadian Tragedy" will be of interest to all who have read Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline," as it gives the reasons which led to the tearing away from their homes and scattering of the acadians, which forms the subject of that poem

BUNNELL-RATHBUN

At the residence of Captain O Kellogg on Wednesday evening were gathered his relatives and most intimate friends to witness the marriage of his niece, Miss Gertrude Rathbun, to C Bunnell The ceremony was performed about 9 o'clock Hearty and sincere were the congratulations which followed, and after partaking of the delicacies prepared, the company were made merry by dancing and music Thus the hours of evening were wafted away and the new day ushered in. Those present were: D. L. Bunnell, Lewiston, Idaho, Mrs. Rathbun, Capt. Joseph Kellogg and wife, Mrs. Hyde, Forest Grove; E. Scott, La Grande; Captain O. Kellogg, wife and daughter Stella, Miss Katie Rathbun, Robert Scott, Miss Turner, Miss Cody, J. T. Milner, Mrs. Dawson and E. Swan, Esq. Many presents were received from those unable to attend. The list is as follows: Set silver knives and forks, teaspoons and table spoons, Mrs. C. C. Bunnell, silver teaset with pickle caster, butter dish and cake basket, by the groom's shopmates elegant Japanese cabinet bedroom set, china tea set, card receivers, Oriental vases, carving set, cake baskets, saucedish caster, some fine books and many minor presents.

WHAT CAUSED THE DELAY

Railroad officials were not able yesterday to give any information in regard to the delays of trains over the Northern A passenger who arrived last evening states that it was caused by two collisions near Ainsworth, in which several cars were wrecked

ARRESTED FOR FAST DRIVING

Parties driving out of town will do well to remember to walk their horses over bridges. One of our oldest and most respected merchants was reminded of this fact by being arrested for fast driving He put up $5 and did not appear yesterday Ah Tong, a Chinese scavenger, was hauled in yesterday on the same charge and forfeited the same amount He will make haste slowly in future

FINE FRUIT

A box of splendid apples, raised on Odd Fellows' farm near the Sandy, has been received at this office with the compliments of the society They are fine flavored, and when the Orphan's Home is built and the children are roaming through the orchard the fruit will again be appreciated, as it now has been by THE OREGONIAN'S reporters.

SHOULD GIVE A MATINEE.

Many ladies who have witnessed the performance of "Satanella" at the Tivoli, have complained of the smoking that is permitted at this theater as detracting considerably from their enjoyment of the piece, and have said that it was the only thing that would deter them from going again. Other ladies are very anxious to see the opera of which everybody is talking but their antipathy to tobacco smoke is so unconquerable as to prevent them from going In view of all this and the success that is sure to attend such a move, it would be well for the management to give one or two matinees for the benefit of ladies and children and forbid smoking in any part of the house.

PARALYZED AND SPEECHLESS.

William McMohan, who lives on some lots owned by him on the Brown tract about a mile and a half from the Jefferson street ferry, did not come home to his cabin at the usual hour on Thursday night last and his friends and neighbors grew frightened and began searching the woods for him About 9 o'clock they discovered the old man lying helpless near the road, paralyzed and speechless He was taken to his home as quickly as possible and everything possible done for him McMohan is a pioneer of 1848 and though unacquainted in this neighborhood has good friends in Linn county in such gentlemen as Judge Strahan and William Miller He is about 70 years old which greatly lessens the chances for his recovery

AN INSURANCE QUIBBLE

The suit alluded to yesterday as brought by D P Thompson, receiver of the Holladay property, to recover the $5000 insured on the Clarendon hotel and furniture by the Phœnix of Brooklyn, bids fair to prove an interesting case. Messrs White & Riggen, the agents of the company here, insisted that the loss ought to be paid and the result is that they are no longer agents of the company The insurance was effected in the name of E S Kearney, receiver of the Holladay property, but the usual clause stating that the insurance was for the benefit of whom it might concern, was omitted The company takes the ground that the insurance was effected by Receiver Kearney for his own benefit and that when he retired from the office of receiver his interest in the property and therefore their liability expired

ORCHESTRAL UNION PROGRAMME.

Following is the programme of the first concert of this season to be given by the Orchestral Union on Tuesday of this week at the New Market theater under the direction of Mr W H Kinross

1 Overture	Wanderer's Ziel	Suppe
2–Song, With Joy My Heart Comes or Not Bounds		Flandrhe
	W H Kinross	
3 Gavotte		Sidney Smith
4–Song, Venetian Boat Song		Blumenthal
	Mrs Edgar B Coursen	
5–Selection	Faust	Wagner
6 Song, Cavatina (Faust)		Gounod
	W H Kinross	
7–Paraphrase How Fair Art Thou		Nesvadba
8–Song, Bolero (La Juive)		Halevy
	Mrs E B Coursen	
9 Waltz Beautiful Blue Danube		Strauss

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MAYOR.

Judge Seneca Smith of the state circuit court has answered the questions of law which were recently put to him by the grand jury for Multnomah county in a certain hypothetical case which, it is understood, involves the same points that arise in the charges of malfeasance in office that have been made against Mayor Chapman of this city In the judge's opinion the supposititious case submitted to him constitutes an indictable offense, and if the proof is forthcoming conviction is certain Acting on these instructions the grand jury took a ballot upon the Chapman case, the result of which has not yet been made public, but is confidently looked for in the shape of an indictment that will be returned to the court to-day How any other action can be taken in the matter is hard to see in the face of Judge Smith's answers

GULLING GREENHORNS

A street fakir was holding forth at the corner of First and Washington last evening Having a fluent tongue and lungs of forty-horse power he attracted a crowd. He had a wonderful pen for sale, on the merits of which he expatiated at great length Then he put up a parcel of goods for sale First an "elegant poker dot silk handkerchief, which no gentleman need be ashamed to put in his pocket," then "a pair of fine English rolled gold cuff buttons worth a dollar," then "a Lake George diamond stud worth one dollar, a collar button thrown in, six of the wonderful pens and a box, by looking in which you can see as far behind as you could see before with the naked eye." All these treasures, worth about fifteen cents, were offered for the small sum of half a dollar This fellow has some excuse for being a fakir, he has lost a leg Any one who listened to him for a few minutes could not help wishing that he had lost his tongue instead, and then he might be doing honest work, and not "gulling" greenhorns out of their money

THE LATE DAVID ELLERSON

DIED–In this city, Oct. 22, David Ellerson, aged 67 years, a native of Schoharie county, N Y Came to Oregon in 1850

The above notice appeared in THE OREGONIAN of Oct. 23, 1884.

David Ellerson was born in Schoharie county, N Y, on the 12th of August, 1817 He went from there to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was married to the lady who now mourns his death in Green county, Wisconsin, Jan. 21, 1841. The issue of this marriage was nine children, six girls and three boys, all arriving to the age of maturity Five daughters and one son survive their father He left Wisconsin in 1849, crossing the plains and arriving in Oregon in September, 1850. Mr. Ellerson was a man very upright and just in all his dealings, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He never recovered from the shock caused by the sudden death by drowning of his oldest son, which was soon followed by the loss of two more of his children, and, coupled with a pecuniary loss and an accident that befel him some time since, hastened his demise. Like all pioneers he passed through many of the hardships incident thereto. Actively engaged in divers enterprises, he accumulated a fair competence The void caused by his death in his family and large circle of friends will be sincerely felt He died (in the words of the minister officiating at his funeral) as he always lived, an honest man COM

EFFINGER'S DEMOCRATIC SPEECH

DALLAS, Oct 24, 1884

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Colonel W H Effinger of Portland, spoke here last night, and from the first to the last it was a personal abuse of the republican candidate for president. We have seldom heard a man say so much, and at the same time make so few points The republicans of Dallas would be pleased to have Colonel Effinger make one of his democratic speeches again in this city on the day before election There may be a few republicans who are somewhat lukewarm, and if he will repeat his speech there is no doubt but they will all vote for Blaine and Logan. We would like him then to give his definition of a loyal man as he says Blaine is not loyal.

MAIL FACILITIES

PORTLAND, Oct. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Your item this morning on bad mail facilities is timely. The route which seems to be in the most demoralized condition is the Sound branch of the N. P. R. R. To the writer's knowledge many letters to postoffices but a few miles from the railroad, never reach their destination, and many others are too old to be of any use when they do arrive. Complaints are loud and well founded, and the people ask that the proper authorities make investigation. SUFFERER.

THE PRIZE BABY.

A Committee of Baldheaded Men Award a Silver Medal to one Baby and Try to Appease the Mothers of Thirty-five Others

Yesterday afternoon was "babies' day" at the pavilion Fond mothers to the number of several score had brought out their cherubs, but many did not enter the competition for the silver medal because they did not wish to make all their friends envious by carrying away the prize, which, of course, each mother felt confident that her baby was able to do Just three dozen babies were ranged in a row for competition, and the committee spent a little over half an hour in the examination Their award was not made until a late hour last evening. The successful baby was little Estella ... Bonn, aged 9 months, the daughter of Rev ... Bonn, who lives at the corner of Eighth and ... The trials and tribulations of the committee in making the award are well told in their report to the directors of the fair as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Portland Mechanics' Fair

The undersigned, your committee to make the award of the premium offered for the handsomest baby of Oregon production not over the age of eighteen months, would respectfully submit the following

First–In view of the consequences to be expected from disappointed exhibitors where the natural instincts and promptings of each mother, to say nothing of fathers, is predetermined and unalterably fixed that hers is the handsomest baby that was ever born, the undersigned cannot fail to recognize the sagacity and foresight of the management in selecting for a committee baldheaded men to the end that they might be safe in that region which is so available to enraged women, who, when a good opportunity is presented, with such telling effect "make the fur fly."

Second–Notwithstanding the peril personal to the committee, and the meagre opportunity afforded of passing upon all the points necessary to determine accurately as between thirty-six competitive babies of both sexes, affording scarcely more than a minute to the baby for examination, your committee, making draft upon their maturer age for courage determined to go forward in earnest endeavor to make the award with fairness and impartiality, so far as opportunity and time for examination would permit.

Third–The management attached an arbitrary number to each baby, and had been arranged in a row, under which circumstances your committee passed along, and within the brief time stated examined the thirty-six babies competing for the premium

Fourth–The exhibit demonstrated beyond controversy that for soil and climate Oregon produces the handsomest crop of babies to the acre in the wide world, that Oregon need not send abroad for his commodity that the home production exceeds the imported, that at this one article of prime necessity needs neither a protective tariff or a tariff for revenue exclusively to prevent the foreign product from supplanting the home manufacture With pride she may now flaunt the motto engraven on her state shield in the face of all the world and say, "I fly with my own wing"

Fifth–Your committee experienced great difficulty in reaching a conclusion As before stated they numbered thirty-six–blue-eyed girl babies and black-eyed girl babies, blue-eyed boy babies and black-eyed boy babies After the manner of modern juries your committee concluded to ballot their first second and third choice On the first ballot each ticket showed a different number in the second only one number contained in the first appeared, and on the third no number of the second appeared, but one of the numbers appearing in the first ballot was cast. This brought the committee to serious deliberation. They recalled and placed before their mental vision, the beautiful forms and the sweet smiling countenances of these thirty-six handsome babies, and after many misgivings among themselves as to the entire correctness of any conclusion they should or could make, and as to the superiority of any one baby over the other thirty-five, and not being allowed to separate without agreeing upon a verdict they awarded the premium to baby No 31

Fifth–This report would perhaps be incomplete without adding a word or two to the thirty five disappointed parents

Do not despair
Next year will hold another

D W WEITY
J C McKERCHER,
W. H. CONE,
Committee

WANTS IT NAMED "ECHO"

A Lover of Hunting Offers an Interesting Reminiscence of a Day's Sport Near the Place Now Called "Stalco"

In the fall of the centennial year my brother and I were hunting deer at the head of Sauvie's island with hounds I started one morning for the top of the mountain, up the Elk's trail, but didn't strike fresh signs until I reached the top, when the hounds commenced giving tongue I looked and saw it was two tow-heads The hounds soon had them going, and they shortly separated, Jack and Trueboy taking one and Snoozer the other I made my way back to the river, knowing that the dogs would soon make dry land too hot for them When I got down my brother had killed the one the two hounds were running It had come in above him and crossed the slough to the island and then taken to the river The steamer Webfoot No 2 drove it ashore, when the hounds came in My brother sent them over the island, and went slowly round down the river side searching for it, knowing that they will always hide when they find they have fooled the hounds The dogs found it in some driftwood and the moment I knew they had found him he jumped into the river, and he was soon done for My brother said he hadn't heard anything of old Snooze We both thought they had gone over the mountain, and it was good-bye to that deer While we were dressing the one killed, happening to look up we saw two animals put out from the shore about two miles away, at the Sol Richards place, one about twenty yards ahead of the other We couldn't make out what they were until the "echo" of old Snooze came down the river ... then we knew the old dog was in hot chase and in we went ... When we got within the middle the pig was up, Snooze swam out and toward ... Mr Deer By the time we towed up here the old dog was about gone in staying in the water so long.

So why not call "Echo"? S H M

(E H S's hunting story is a very interesting reminiscence, but the circumstance does not give "Echo" the claim that "Linnton" has. Beside, there is already a town named Echo, just beyond Umatilla, on the Baker City branch of the O R & N Co's road.)

YAQUINA BAY ITEMS

NEWPORT, Oct 23.

The steamer Coos Bay arrived from Portland last night and crossed in at 11 A M Passengers for this place were Dr J R. Bayley, wife and two daughters, E C Jones of East Portland, Mr Douglass, wife and child, E Phiel, Dr D Gray and J S Polhamus and wife The steamer had all her bunting floating the occasion being the presence of the newly married couple. May their pleasures never be less.

The steamer is discharging a large cargo of merchandise and furniture at Brassfield's dock for the different business firms

The O P R R surveyors are busy surveying the water fronts and marsh lands on the bay, causing a good deal of comment among the settlers here It is an open question how it will terminate

The tug Favorite took out the schooner Martha Tuft yesterday

JUDICIOUS AND INJUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

A word to the wise is sufficient, but a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse Every business man can doubtless remember that at some time or another he has asked himself the question, "Does advertising pay?" The answer would depend upon the way in which he has tried it If he has advertised judiciously and continuously, the answer will be in the affirmative. Irregular and injudicious advertising is only throwing so much money away. It is singular, but true, that there is a propensity in people to use irregular mediums of advertising, and is really astonishing the prices some men pay for sticking their advertisements in irregular places. Advertisements inserted in such publications impress the general mind that the concern advertising is of a similar inferior quality with the medium advertised in If any one is going to buy and seeks a dealer through advertisements where will he look for them? Naturally in the most reputable newspaper in the place An advertisement in such gives confidence in the good standing of the advertiser and of his business, and the sufficiency of his stock The best newspapers to advertise in are those that are the most prominent, those that have the greatest power of money and brains behind them and the largest circulation.

The prestige and indorsement given to advertising in such puts the advertiser into good associations and backs him up and introduces him. Those who have not the means to subscribe for and read a good paper are not likely to have the money to buy what they see advertised in a poor one. Nearly every business has its "dull season," during which a good advertisement will do faithful work in familiarizing its readers with the name, location and specialties or advantages of the advertiser, so that when the time to buy comes he reaps the benefit of his seed sowing, unless he has made the mistake of stopping his advertisement and it cannot be found when the would-be purchaser looks for full particulars Advertising, to be successful, should be continuous and not spasmodic or periodical.

NIMRODS AND RAMRODS

The Departure of a Hunting Party from the City Yesterday Afternoon Send in Orders for Game.

Lovers of venison and other game can be prepared for an abundance of their favorite meat on the return of the hunting party that left the Gilman yesterday afternoon for a hunt down the line of the ... railroad Colonel Blaise, the former host of the Gilman, was there He is tall, and he is to see the game over the top of the brush Billy Hilge was there also, who loves to hunt better than to eat. Herm Kohlsaat, from Chicago, was there He is short, and he is to see the game under the brush And last but not least important was Billy's smart little boy, who is to do the fishing for the party, and rumor says to provide the food to keep the hunters from starving They were all well provided with baggage and outfits, as was the "Army of the Potomac" when McClellan finally got ready to move and the driver who took them to the station was anxious to know if they were going to Mount Shasta for the winter They assured their sorrowing friends left behind that they were "loaded for b'ar," and there was "blood in their eyes," as well as on the end of Kohlsaat's nose (or else it was sun burn) They left one of their party behind to dispose of their game in the market, and he is prepared to receive bids for game by the car load. All large game will be shot only through the heart, smaller game through the head The latter kind will undoubtedly be as plenty in Portland markets as Falstaff's blackberries, for these nimrods look upon everything wild as Falstaff did upon soldiers, "food for powder"

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT–SMITH, J
SATURDAY, Oct. 25, 1884.

Nelson Bennett vs N P Express Co –Motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict filed and overruled

State of Oregon vs Chin Chu–Frazie appointed counsel, arraigned and Monday to plead

State of Oregon vs William Hooker–Foley appointed counsel arraigned and waives time, pleads guilty, Monday for sentence

Geo W Shaver vs W A Wells et al–Sheriff to execute and deliver deed

V B De Lashmutt vs F W Peet–Judgment in the sum of $16,100 and costs

O I M Co vs L Martin & Co–Plaintiff entitled to possession of property

State of Oregon vs Leander Chambers–Arraigned and Tuesday to plead

Chung Yow vs Hop Chung & Co et al–Demurrer to second amended answer overruled in part five days to amend answer

John Fay vs City of East Portland–Application for writ of review denied

Fry, Schreiber & Co vs. Joseph Haberstadt–Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

H A. Winans vs. Louis Park–Verdict of $900 for plaintiff

State of Oregon vs Ah Poo–Mendenhall appointed counsel and Monday to plead

State of Oregon vs Ah Poo–Same arraigned and Monday to plead

State of Oregon vs Ah Keong–Ach appointed counsel, arraigned and Monday to plead.

State of Oregon vs Ah Keong–Willis appointed counsel, arraigned Monday to plead

U S DISTRICT COURT, DEADY, J
SATURDAY, Oct 25, 1884

U S vs George Daniels–Information filed for disposing of liquor to Indians, plea of guilty fined $10

U S vs Henry Clay–Same same fined $15

POLICE COURT, MORELAND, J.
SATURDAY Oct 25, 1884

Robt Leonard–Using abusive language, dismissed

Phil Brown–Disorderly by fighting, continued to Monday

Wm Beck–Driving faster than a walk over Hood street bridge forfeited bail

Ah Fong–Same, same

E. Murphy–Drunk and disorderly, 15 days in jail

John Griesbach–Assault and battery dismissed

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON HOUSE

J M Armstrong, Spokane Falls	J R Maxwell, San Francisco
Andy Mason Stevens ...	D B Wilson do
F D Winton Astoria	W R P Barcroft do
Miss Bliss Winton do	W R Elford & wf do
R C Campbell do	Miss Morris do
Miss Baer in Winton Astoria	Louis Bauer do
W H Humphrey Seattle	D Lewis do
M Blum do	J Feinstein Astoria
H Buchanan & wf Corvallis	S Seitenbach Albany
Ph Murphy Boston	Harry Walters do
J S J Mulhall U S A	H H ... Omaha
	Eugene Semple Vancouver
	Capt S McCombe U S A

THE GILMAN

J J Kennedy & wf S F	F B M'F ... & fam Salem
Miss Kennedy do	J W C Coffran Corvallis
Master Kennedy do	Capt F D Baldwin U S A
C Winsbeck do	J Irving Astoria
H C Marston Pendleton	C J Fee St Paul
C O Mcbride S Helens	W Tarr ... Dalles

ESMOND

J W Clark Salem	Wm ... D Warren ...
C N Clark Corvallis	C W Fetter McMinnville
C J Mesch Detroit	Wm Mitchell Tacoma
B J Burt Ashland	W H Fowler Dalles
Dr John Ash Astoria	Miss J Mayo do
Mrs Dunmore do	F S Westlake Lamesta ...
J J Allen Chico	J D Barnes Dallas
D E ... and ... Junker ...	Jacob Bock ... sound ...
Capt N F ... Arnold	... Belmont
Nora ...	D B Munroe ...
O Woods Tacoma	J ... Cohen Tacoma
Geo J Donavan Tacoma	J W Cale do
Martin Epps do	N Lawson N P R R
George Dalton Albany	A Devlin Albany
J ... Owens ...	... Hills City
J H Brown & wf Albany	W H Hunter ...
A H C Stanton Corvallis	Frank Lindsay Butte
Geo McLaughlin St Paul	Tom ... Canada
Geo Walters ...	John G Wilson ...
Henry Anderson ...	John Winters Dakota

MERCHANT

Geo Cole St Helens	W A Power Tacoma
J J Searle & wf S F	F B W ... do
H P Wills wife ... Astoria	F H Brand Boston Mass
Miss Walls	H C Mead S F ...
C R Reger Philadelphia	R W Carter do
Geo A Herbert Dalles	C L Merch Detroit
R Pelton & wf do	Bischoff ...
S A Lord ...	Geo A Steel Hillsgard

DUTY ON IMPORTED BEER

A brewer of Portland sent $500 to Ohio to aid the democratic party Perhaps he and others may be interested in the following letter

To the editor of the New York Star I saw to-day a prominent German brewer, just returned from Hamburg, Germany He said he wished to warn American brewers what the effect would be on the brewing interests if the free trade idea should get in power in America. This gentleman said he visited breweries in Hamburg where men were working for thirty cents a day, and where they sold beer for $3 50 a barrel. Said he

"When I asked the German brewer why he did not ship his beer to America, he said 'The republican party has kept on a tariff of $6 a barrel, which would make their ordinary lager beer cost $9 50 a barrel in America'

"I ask the German brewer what he would do if free trade prevailed and they took this duty off German beer. He said

"'Why, then I could send German beer to America. The freight would be a dollar a barrel, and I would send ten cargoes to New York immediately, and sell it for $5 per barrel If the democrats get into power we will supply Germany beer cheaper than the American brewers can make it'

"Afterward," said the American-German brewer, I asked him what would be the final result, and he said

"'We would continue to make beer for America till the laborers in the American breweries were willing to work for thirty cents a day'"

In conclusion, he advised all German brewers to protect themselves against such a result by voting for a high tariff party and a man known to have high tariff ideas, like Mr. Blaine

New York, Oct 10. L.

Last Races of the Season.

City View Park, Sunday Oct 26 two trotting races First race match race for $100 a side–Entries ... Misner names ... B B Ackerman names Sattle ... Second race ... race for $300–Entries Jay Bush names Alta ... Mannix names Florence ... Clarke names Nellie Kelley First race commences at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. Steamer leaves foot of Taylor street wharf at 12 and 2 o'clock P. M Fare for round trip, 25 cents. Admission to park, 50 cents.

The Cider Mill

That attracted so much attention at the fair will be erected and put to work on the premises of the Portland Iron Works, Thirteenth and N streets, where pure cider, such as was supplied at the Mechanics' fair, can be obtained by the gallon or cask. Apples purchased.

J. A. Cardwell will remain at Holton House 10 days with a full line of Detroit bronze samples and designs of monuments, statuary, medallions, flower vases, water fountains, cemetery gateways, and church and parlor tablets. Call and examine his samples and designs.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

The Tivoli struck a rich lead when it put on Balfe's sparkling little milad opera of "Satanella, or the Demon Page" as an attraction at this popular place of amusement Of all English operas it is least known, and from 1858 to 1880 not a single attempt was made to produce it in San Francisco, although Fred Lyster and his brother ran a season of opera with Rose Hersee and Geo ... Hodson for nearly eight months in the year 1859 Six years later Caroline Richings came out with a company of exceptional merit, and played a repertory of unusual length, but she never essayed "Satanella." Two years ago the San Francisco Tivoli placed it on its boards with Hattie Moore in the title role, and everybody predicted a total failure, but the piece ran eleven weeks and added greatly to the plethoric exchequer of the shrewd and far-seeing brothers Kreling And now Stephens, with no great advantages at his back as a manager, has brought it out and played it to houses that have bordered on suffocation We are glad of it, for Stevens is not only a painstaking actor, but a conscientious manager as well, who believes in giving his patrons full value for their money Miss King's acting has undergone great improvement in the few past months, and her rendition of the demon page is by long odds her best effort. Miss Edgar gets all there was out of the little part of Lelia, and Mr. Damasch looked the gallant Rhenish cavalier in every attitude and gesture The scenic effects are of rare artistic merit, and must be seen to be appreciated Night after night the little house has been crowded with the very elite of Portland, and as long as this opera continues to draw, we need expect no change of programme

Hoyle is endeavoring to get Joseffy, the pianist, up here for a series of performances, but he seriously doubts the drawing qualities of the clever little Hungarian. Espinosa brought up a very good company, three years ago, and could not make expenses in a period when money was far more abundant than it now is. The underlined attractions for the New Market are Ellie Castleton on the 10th of November, and Rose Eytinge, supported by Cyril Searle, on the 17th The Grismer troupe, now playing in the Utah and Montana towns, will not be here much before Christmas, but will bring with them an entire new round of plays, among them the "Silver King" They will also present "Monte Christo," which is so old and has been shelved so long that it is new to two-thirds of the playgoers in this era.

A S Gross, manager of the Casino, will open that institution on the 17th, with Miss Jennie Winston as the chief card in the new deal. She played here in English opera eight years ago with Clara Thompson, Arthur Bell, W S Bracy and Edward Farley, They gave two weeks of English opera without either chorus or orchestra, and pleased the people better than any troupe has since done, if we except Emelie Melville.

THE EMPIRE STATE

Workingmen in Large Numbers Deserting Cleveland

New York Special Oct 20

Among the workingmen of the iron works and other large manufactories of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, the anti-Cleveland movement is taking a strong hold Men are deserting the democratic party through antipathy to Grover Cleveland The impression has taken deep root that Cleveland is a toady to corporations and capitalists, and that he is hostile to the interests of labor. William Burke has charge of a gang of men in the press manufactory of E. W. Bliss, No. 17 Adams street. The establishment employs about 400 men. The large majority of them, Mr. Burke says, were dyed-in-the-wool democrats, but they have changed front now so that the majority is for Butler or for Blaine A vote on one floor some weeks ago stood For Butler, 22, for Cleveland, 12, and for Blaine, 8, while 7 were on the fence with Butler leanings. Since that vote the Butler movement in the works has gained many converts. The reason assigned by the men is that Cleveland is a traitor to the democratic party, an enemy to labor, and represents free trade With these men, as with all iron workers, the tariff question is having great weight in turning votes from the democracy The endorsement of Cleveland by the British press also has embittered many of the workingmen of Irish parentage toward him, and his veto of the five-cent fare bill is his political death-warrant so far as many more are concerned

DOWN WITH CLEVELAND AND FREE TRADE

"The cry among our men," said Mr. Burke, "is 'Down with Cleveland and free trade'" "I am a machinist," he added, "and have lived and worked at my trade in Brooklyn for thirty five years. During that time I have taken an active interest in every movement looking toward the betterment of the workingman's condition I organized the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, and the Machinists' Protective Union I have mingled with workingmen in all branches of trades, particularly of late, when I have been among them and know how they feel. Take the pump-works of Hardick & Co, for instance Over half the men employed there, to my knowledge, are against Cleveland A year ago no stronger democrats could be found than they. Their change of front is due to the candidacy of Cleveland. In John Good's works, in Park avenue, more than one-third of the 200 men there are for Butler With hardly an exception they used to be democrats. The majority gave Cleveland's anti-labor leanings as the reason for their desertion of their party, although some say they don't think he knows enough to be president, or that he is the right kind of man as regards his private character

DEMOCRATIC DESERTERS

There are a few of the democratic deserters going to Blaine, but so far as my experience goes they are very few The fact that Butler, with his land and loan bill was the only statesman, with the exception of Kelley of Pennsylvania, to introduce a measure in congress for the direct benefit of workingmen, is drawing many to him Then there is the white lead works of John W. Masury & Son. There are from 130 to 150 men there, out of whom I know the names of a large number who are anti-Cleveland democrats I have talked with the men in all the shops I speak of, and I know what I am saying. In Mr Taylor & Son's iron works there are in the foundry and the machine shop together 200 men, with anti-Cleveland strength in the same proportion as in the shops just mentioned Fully fifty men of the 150 men in C T Reynolds' collar works are democrats who have deserted Cleveland and his party I might mention a dozen more manufactories, and say with truth what I have just said of the others The engineers of stationary engines, too, are bitter on Cleveland because he signed the bill which makes them pay $2 for a certificate They will cut him almost to a man It is my positive belief that a large majority of the workingmen of Brooklyn and Williamsburg who were formerly democrats will this year cut Grover Cleveland I came to this belief from the careful canvasses I have made in some of the chief centers of labor"

THE "STAR'S" ADMISSIONS.

The Star says "There is no use in deluding ourselves with false pretenses or false expectations. Although the republican plurality in Ohio was much smaller than was claimed several days ago, still it shows a gain of 25,000 votes, adverse to the democrats, in one of the hardest struggles ever fought It is futile for democrats to talk of carrying Iowa, or Kansas, or Minnesota. If won at all, the victory must be won on the old lines–in New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, with the aid of the southern contingent. It is as clear as anything can be that without the thirty-six votes of New York state the democratic ticket will not be elected It was so in 1880, it is so now. New York has now itself to be a very variable, if not capricious, state If anybody imagines that the democratic party is going to have a walk-over in this state he is sadly miscalculating the discipline, resources, and temper of the rival organization. Blaine's forces come out of Ohio flushed with their own hard-won triumph, confident, and aggressive Money is flowing into their coffers, and the promised republican bolt melts away like a bar of lead in a furnace. Everybody is looking to New York."

To the straightforward and able advocacy of protective tariff more than to anything else may be attributed the heavy republican vote polled in Ohio yesterday. Business men whose interests had been jeopardized by the constant tinkering with the tariff made a button-hole campaign among their acquaintances and employes, demonstrating by facts within their own recent business experience that anything but a protective tariff would be ruinous to this community.–*Cleveland Leader.*

Sick headache, nausea, costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

[illegible]

—FOR—

CHILDREN,

LADIES and

GENTLEMEN.

Encouraged by the large increase of our business, we purchased early in the season all our UNDERWEAR in case lots direct from the manufacturer, and are to-day enabled and determined to sell them over the counter at the same prices as other merchants pay to the wholesalers, thereby saving the consumer the regular profit of the retailer, which is fully from 20 to 35 per cent.

These are acknowledged facts which must positively interest everyone in need of this indispensable article

Our assortment consists of over fifty distinct lines, representing all the well-known and popular brands. We simply call attention to a few special lines.

NOTE: Merchants will be supplied in quantities to suit.

FOR CHILDREN:

Heavy Merino Vests and Pants	Each 35 to 50c
Scarlet All-Wool Vests and Pants	65c to $1 40

LADIES:

Soft finished Merino Vests and Pants	50c
Full finished Merino Vests and Pants	80c
Full finished Cashmere Vests and Pants	$1 35
Scarlet All-Wool Vests and Pants	$1 35
Scarlet All-Wool Vests and Pants	$2 00

GENTS:

Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers	50c
Full finished Shirts and Drawers	85c
Scarlet All-Wool Shirts and Drawers	$1 50

Send for our Illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue

Lipman & Co.

[illegible]

The Board of Fire Underwriters

OF THE PACIFIC

Hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest (within six months from this date) and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of the crime of arson by firing any property in the city of Portland Or on or after the 21st day of September 1884.

San Francisco Sept 24, 1884

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD
A P FLINT
Committee on Arson

50lm

1857. 1884.

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A full line in stock of

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TOWNE

THE LEADING

Photographer,

First and Morrison.

RAIN

With cadence soft and low
 Falls the heavy rain
While the heavy breezes seem
 [illegible]
While [illegible] tender [illegible] droop
 [illegible] soul
[illegible] that [illegible]
 To their God
And the trees [illegible]
 Through the mist
While the roses red and sweet
 That were kissed
By the sun to fragrant life
 Blanch with fear
From each starry jasmine's cup
 Drops a tear
Pure as those the angels shed
 O'er man's fall
And the dark green moss that clings
 To the wall
Drinks the rain up thirstily
 On their [illegible]
[illegible]
 Thro' the [illegible]
[illegible]
 Make it seem
[illegible]
 In a dream
O my garden [illegible]
 To my heart
As I stand and [illegible] the rain
 [illegible]
From the [illegible] there
 Who know [illegible]
If the [illegible]
 All [illegible] sought
From the hand of nature's God
 To the soul
[illegible] breath
 [illegible]
[illegible] hope
 None remain
Life is dark and every thought
 Brings but pain
Then in faint grey cloud that veil
 Brilliant skies,
And in sheeted rain that falls
 Comfort lies
When all nature seems to join
 In our grief,
From the sympathy she yields
 Springs relief
While the flowers [illegible]
 Lessons sweet
Of the solace to be found
 At God's feet!
Thus the clouds that dim our lives
 All depart
[illegible] blessed tear
 From the heart

— [illegible]

THE SPECTER.

[London Truth]

Miss Annersleigh of Somerscourt, Sussex, was rich, [illegible] and the sole surviving representative of an ancient line of more or less remarkable characters. Among the more pronounced of her eccentricities were an infatuation for patronizing new and out of the way charitable schemes and projects, and the demonstration of a keen interest in the welfare of the Rev Amos Hartley, the curate of the parish. It was a moot point as to which peculiarity was the most marked, and certainly while the one laid her open to numberless and perpetual impostures, the other excited in local circles an amount of "talk," and tea table scandal that her age and charity scarcely failed to avert.

The gossippers declared their utter inability to discover the bond of sympathy apparently existing between the curate and his patroness. He was, as they rightly observed, about the most commonplace curate of forty five that ever prosed through a sermon, and but for a certain spirituelle dreaminess occasionally apparent in his plain face he would have been an exceedingly uninteresting person.

But despite these obvious drawbacks Mr Hartley had succeeded in securing the friendship of Somerscourt and was apparently firmly established in her good graces and her [illegible]. His position was somewhat anomalous. He acted as Miss Annersleigh's almoner in all matters pertaining to the [illegible] distribution of her charity, and if report spoke truly, was her confidential adviser in mundane and spiritual matters alike.

In spite of occasional outbursts of scandal Mr Hartley continued to enjoy the sweets of his office, judging by frequent remarks of regard and confidence conferred upon him by his patron, the mutual understanding and sympathy increased with time. The curate spent the greater portion of his hours at Somerscourt, where a suite of apartments was always at his disposal. For upwards of five years this state of things continued, when to the consternation of the parish and the unutterable grief of Miss Annersleigh, Mr Hartley was suddenly attacked by a severe illness, to which he succumbed within a week, breathing his last in the room he was wont to occupy in the house of his friend.

The demonstration of grief indulged in by Miss Annersleigh gave rise to further, though somewhat [illegible] talk, until the sorrow of the old lady began to [illegible] in the shape of a handsome [illegible] donations to local institutions. Then the tongues of the talkers [illegible] and the critics were prepared to [illegible] the friendship of the old lady to the [illegible] a rate proof of her character [illegible] heart.

Nearly a year had elapsed since the death of Mr Hartley, when one cheerless October afternoon a card was brought in to Miss Annersleigh, who was [illegible] an excess of sorrow in auditing the local blanket fund accounts. The visitor proved to be the bearer of a letter of introduction to the mistress of Somerscourt. He was a well dressed man of [illegible] and decidedly gentlemanlike, though an experienced eye might have detected some of the ineradicable outward and visible signs that are indelibly impressed upon the countenance of the man who [illegible] much occupied in living by his wits. His letter was apparently in the handwriting, and bore the signature of an [illegible] dignitary attached to the [illegible] who had twice honored Miss Annersleigh by dining with her on the occasion of his preaching a sermon on behalf of one of her pet charities. He introduced the bearer, Mr Edmund Barstead, as the pious protector of a scheme for training the daughters of the indigent to qualify as wives to missionaries of the Madagascar Eucharistic Society. The letter concluded with a florid compliment to the religious zeal of the old lady and to the earnestness and ability of Mr Barstead, whom the writer warmly commended to her friendship and hospitality.

She read the letter through twice very deliberately and then proceeded to elicit information as to the [illegible] and past achievement of Mr Barstead [illegible]. He proved himself an exceedingly well informed and entertaining man. [illegible] recounted modestly and inferentially sundry romantic and startling adventures incurred by him in the prosecution of his good work in benighted Madagascar, and he seemed so pious and enthusiastic and possessed so extensive an acquaintance with people and places [illegible] to Miss Annersleigh by the association with all that was good and interesting, that she began to feel a deep liking and admiration for this intrepid, good looking missionary propagandist. When he recognized with joyful surprise a little pamphlet written by herself on "The Missionary Duties and Privileges of Married Women," the bond of sympathy was complete. He was the first person who owned to have read her little book without being presented [illegible] by the authoress, and she felt grateful to him and happy — so happy in fact that she failed to detect the slight acquaintance with the book which his comments and criticisms implied until he had rapidly glanced over a few pages of it.

Miss Annersleigh would not hear of her visitor returning to the post town that night as he proposed, especially as he wished to see the vicar of the parish early next morning. Besides the return involved a walk of several miles, and it was now dark and threatening rain. So Mr. Barstead reluctantly allowed himself to be persuaded to occupy the spare bedroom which Brewer, the man of all work, was directed to see prepared.

Brewer, who had caught the last of the protest of the guest, thought it somewhat odd that a visitor who came with no intention of staying should bring a large Gladstone bag with him. But surprises were common in that house and he held his tongue.

Several times during the evening the hostess casually introduced the name of the late curate, and she recalled afterward that her visitor invariably politely averted any further remarks on that subject.

The evening passed very agreeably, the advent of the entertaining stranger proving a pleasant break in the monotony that had pervaded Somerscourt since Mr Hartley's death, and the old lady lay awake some time evolving schemes for prolonging the stay of her visitor.

At breakfast next morning Mr Barstead appeared singularly dull and distrait. He repudiated the notion of indisposition kindly suggested by his hostess, but on her pressing the point he admitted not feeling altogether as he should like.

"The fact is," said he half apologetically, "I had rather a bad night."

Miss Annersleigh looked up over her spectacles and calculated an interrogative "Indeed."

"Yes," he continued diffidently; "I had a very remarkable dream—or vision. In fact it was so vivid that I can hardly believe it was a dream."

"You don't say so," remarked Miss Annersleigh with painful earnestness. "What was it?"

"Well, if I were a believer in the supernatural I should say most emphatically that a tall dark man in the dress of a clergyman stood by the side of my bed and beckoned me to follow him."

Miss Annersleigh stared with astonishment.

"A clergyman, did you say?" she gasped.

"Yes, most decidedly. He was rather pale, and I should think about 45 years of age. He carried in his hand—why, bless me, yes, it was this very book!" exclaimed Mr Barstead, indicating a vellumbound cash book upon an adjacent table, which was the book in which the departed curate used to keep a record of Miss Annersleigh's financial dealings with her multifarious charities.

Now like most persons sufficiently strong minded to the eccentric Miss Annersleigh was, when she pleased, very shrewd in calculating, and though not indisposed to subscribe to the theories of the ghost seer, she was not so credulous as to be blind to the chances of deception. A moment's reflection suggested the hypothesis that Mr Barstead had been told by the servants that a man had died in his room, and that the vision was the effect of morbid cogitations or over nervousness.

"Have any of the servants told you what has occurred in this house?" she asked.

"Told me what has occurred? You surely don't mean to say that the house has the reputation of being haunted?"

"Certainly not that I am aware of, but there has been a death here," she added slowly.

"Please don't tell me any more," quickly interrupted Mr Barstead. "I had assumed as much, but I assure you I had no knowledge of the fact. But since you have told me this, my curiosity has been aroused, and while disclaiming any belief in the supernatural, I am anxious to be afforded an opportunity of investigating any alleged phenomena. I must confess that my dream has made a great impression upon me, as you have doubtless observed. May I ask if the description I gave you bears any resemblance to that of the person you say died here?"

"It is exact," said Miss Annersleigh in an awesome whisper, "and that incident of the book is marvelous. He had it so much in his possession."

Mr Barstead appeared thunderstruck, and paused a minute before again speaking. "This is most remarkable," said he. "I have been frequently told that I am a medium."

"A medium!" exclaimed Miss Annersleigh, evidently the revelations having made a deeper impression upon her than she cared to own.

"Yes, a medium," said Barstead. "I should have the faculty of [illegible] when they are to be seen. Now I should very much like to occupy that room again to see if any further manifestation occurs."

Miss Annersleigh entered a timid protest on the score of the alarm such a course might occasion her visitor, but he assured her most emphatically that his nerves were equal to the strain. After a short conversation, therefore, in which the curiosity and interest of Miss Annersleigh asserted themselves more than she was aware, Mr Barstead's proposal was agreed to, he emphasizing the necessity of his being kept in ignorance of any facts affecting the late Mr Hartley that might stimulate his imagination.

The day turned out stormy and miserable, and Mr Barstead, to whom time seemed of no importance, agreed to postpone his intended visit to the vicar and the further development of his philanthropic scheme. This new distraction had completely monopolized all the attention of his hostess, who abandoned herself to listening to the numberless stories and theories bearing on the subject of the Occult with which her guest seemed surprisingly familiar.

When tete-a-tete in the cosy drawing room after dinner, Miss Annersleigh grew spiritually confidential. She confessed that a deceased friend who should be nameless was very much inclined to believe in such things, and in return for Mr Barstead's narrations she told him of an apparition distinctly seen and sworn to by a friend of her married sister's cousin.

At an early hour Mr Barstead retired to his room, fortified by no security against fear beyond the assurance of his hostess' admiration for his courage, and a night light which he proposed to burn all night.

The spirit of reckless hardihood was in no degree shared by the old lady. The prospect of passing the night alone was too much for her, and on the pretext of not feeling well, the housemaid was requested to share her mistress' room. But in spite of this she could not sleep. The distance of Mr Barstead's room from her own precluded the possibility of her hearing anything that might occur there, but twice during the night she cowered moist and trembling beneath the bed-clothes as she fancied she heard strange noises coming from the direction of the haunted chamber.

When Miss Annersleigh said good morning to her guest at breakfast she started with surprise at the change the night had wrought in him. He was pale and haggard and wan, and to her expectant eyes presented just the appearance that tradition and fancy would attribute to one after holding communion with a shade of the departed.

"He must have enjoyed himself with the bottle last night," was the mental comment of the old servitor on noticing the same symptom.

Mr Barstead was in no hurry to reveal the secrets of the dead chamber, but the sickly expressive smile with which he acknowledged the salutation of his hostess conveyed all it was intended to.

Miss Annersleigh pretended to be interested in the platitudal comment on the weather, past and prospective, in which the ghost seer indulged while occupied over his first cup of coffee, but her impatience and curiosity at length asserted themselves. Leaning over the table she peered into the face of her guest and whispered, "Did it come?"

Mr Barstead hesitated a minute, as a man does who is called upon to make a statement that he feels no one will believe.

"Really, I fear I am causing you unnecessary agitation over a simple, not to say silly matter," he answered.

Miss Annersleigh stoutly asserted that she was not in the slightest degree agitated or upset, but confessed to an amount of curiosity.

"Well then," he resumed, "up to this morning I was quite prepared to believe that all I had experienced was the effect of a disordered imagination, but there are certain facts which we cannot get over," and he paused contemplatively, while he played with a piece of paper in his side pocket.

"But I'll tell you what occurred. I dropped off to sleep very quickly," said he, again hesitating as if to allow his listener time to express her admiration for his coolness. "I had been asleep about two hours, when I was awakened by a consciousness that some one was standing over me. I glanced toward the foot of the bed and there stood the figure I had seen on the previous night. I saw it so distinctly that I was able to distinguish several features I failed to notice on the first occasion. The figure was tall and had a bald pate on its head and a small scar beneath the chin."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Miss Annersleigh excitedly.

"Perhaps it would be better if you refrained from giving me any clue as to the identification of the person," interrupted Mr Barstead gravely. "If there is anything in it I can then be satisfied that this apparition is no the result of any previous knowledge on my part of the person you suppose it to be."

Miss Annersleigh saw the logic of the suggestion and promised to abstain from further interruption. Mr Barstead continued:

"After a moment or two the figure beckoned to me and made a sign as if desiring me to write. I got out of bed, procured writing material and sat at the table. The figure approached me slowly and noiselessly. I recollect placing the pen upon the paper as if about to begin to write, but nothing more. The next thing of which I was conscious was suddenly awaking, feeling perfectly chilled. I was sitting at the table holding my pen, and my light had gone out. I had got into bed certain that I was suffering from nightmare, and after an effort fell off to sleep. On rising this morning I immediately looked at the paper. You may imagine my astonishment at finding it written upon in a hand I did not recognize."

As he spoke he produced the paper at which he had been nervously pulling all the time. It was a sheet of note paper, and scrawled upon it in a peculiar handwriting which Miss Annersleigh immediately recognized as that of the deceased clergyman, was the following:

"Will this satisfy you? Accept the medium. Let him fill my place. He is worthy of your friendship. Will communicate again. AMOS."

"What does it mean?" asked Miss Annersleigh in a tone that betokened great excitement and agitation. "It is his own handwriting. I should know it among a thousand. And oh, Mr Barstead, it does satisfy me! But you must excuse me—I feel ill—it is too much!" and Miss Annersleigh left the room abruptly, while Mr Barstead looked on in puzzled bewilderment. When the door had closed upon the old lady her guest skipped across the room, rubbing his hands, and his countenance lit up with an expression of delight that contrasted strangely with his previous depression.

"Trumps at last!" he chuckled. "Trumps at last!"

Half an hour later Miss Annersleigh returned, somewhat more composed, and while finishing her interrupted repast she confided to Mr Barstead the cause of her emotion. "Poor Mr Hartley was a spiritualist," she said, "and we used to discuss the subject, but I was always skeptical till now. It is evident that you are a medium."

Mr Barstead owned that it was all very strange, but that if it were agreeable to his hostess he would be most happy to stay a day or two for the purpose of trying to obtain further communications.

That very afternoon he was seized with a peculiar trembling fit while sitting at the table and proceeded to write as if in a dream.

Miss Annersleigh again recognized the handwriting, and though the message it conveyed was somewhat vague, it contained allusions to private matters which a stranger like Mr Barstead could not have known. Further sittings produced even more satisfactory results and proved the visitor to be a writing medium of no ordinary power. The messages increased at every sitting, though Miss Annersleigh remarked that the [illegible]

Mr Barstead regarded the whole business as a puzzle. He could not be said to bring himself to believe in spiritualism, but the fact of his writing particular concerning a paper he never heard of before astonished him.

Two days passed, but the pair were too absorbed in their new distraction to have thought for the object that brought Mr Barstead to Somerscourt. He seemed in no way [illegible] to expedite matters until the morning of the fourth day. On the previous evening a message had been received from the spirit of the defunct curate, implying delicately but unmistakably that the medium was in need of the aid of the hostess, but that his loftiness of soul prevented his asking for that help which she could so afford. Mr Barstead had made a practice of handing the messages direct to Miss Annersleigh, instead of himself reading them, on finding that one of them was of an exceedingly private character, a delicacy which Miss Annersleigh did not fail to appreciate. Of course, therefore, he was ignorant of the nature of this particular communication, and when next morning the old lady presented him with a handsome check he was fairly overcome with emotion.

He, however, never suddenly seemed to remember the cause he had at heart, so taking advantage of the check book being on the table he advanced the claims of his society and easily obtained a check for £50. Then he reluctantly declared he must return to town, and after consoling his hostess by an assurance that he would come back again in two days at most, he set out, announcing his intention of calling on the vicar on his way.

Miss Annersleigh occupied the tedium of his absence by writing an account of the remarkable manifestations for the Society for Psychical Research. But it was never sent, as before it was completed circumstances transpired which caused her to institute inquiries respecting the departed medium. Such inquiries being rendered the most urgent by reason of his unexplained continued absence, and by a letter from the ecclesiastical introducer, to whom she had written, in which he disclaimed any knowledge of Mr Barstead.

The matter remained a mystery for some weeks, in fact until an old servant called on Miss Annersleigh to ask if she could be taken back into service, as her intended husband had written saying that he was unexpectedly called to America and the date of his return was most uncertain. On being casually given a description of the wandering lover Miss Annersleigh discovered, to her astonishment, that he bore a strong resemblance to Mr Barstead. She ventured to suggest that they were one and the same person, but the old domestic was most indignant at the idea, adding she was certain her Robert could not have been guilty of such an imposition, as he was a religiously disposed man and a great admirer of poor dear Mr Hartley, whose paths he always told her he intended to follow.

Petrified Forests.

St George Stanley says in the Eureka (Nevada) *Sentinel*: The plains and hills of Wyoming are prolific in fossilized woods, especially in the hills skirting the southern banks of the North Platte, between forts Laramie and Fetterman, although in specimens of no magnitude. The same feature exists in the Big Horn Mountains. In Colorado probably the largest and finest of the pine species occur in Grand county, upon the western slopes of the Sierra Madre. Petrified palms are found from near Golden City, Col, all the way northward along the foothills across the great plains and penetrating beyond even the greater Black Hills. The pine tree specimens found in Grand county are oftentimes two feet in diameter. I was not aware that wood petrifactions were of any value except the opaline variety. This latter form I found in large quantities near Idaho Springs, Clear Creek county, Col, and they are of great brilliancy and beauty. I believe wood petrifactions are common all over the western states.

AT MENTOR.

Memorials of the Past—The Homely Little Office—Reminiscences of Garfield.

Cor Boston Advertiser

Mentor is the next station, I heard the brakeman call out on a Lake Shore train this morning. Recalling what a great place it [illegible] I have not forgotten the campaign four years ago. I gathered up my traps and [illegible] was standing on the platform of the little station. Being the only passenger to get off I speedily made friends with a couple of good looking men waiting to take the train in the opposite direction. On being asked the way to Garfield's house they speedily became communicative. "Any many people going here?" [illegible] one of them chuckled. "Why, when he was running for president [illegible] all we had to do was to hang round the station and see the big politicians get off. We got so we knowed 'em all, some by their pictures and others that the train men pointed out when they lighted. They tried to look terrible important, but we knowed 'em. Did I know General Garfield? Well, now, I should say. More'n 20 years ago I saw him first. He preached at an old disciples camp meetin' over yonder two miles. We all turned out to hear him. It was just before the war, when I was in the state senate from Portage, and they said he was powerful in speech makin'. Well, we went over to hear him. Now he's talked much this way a good many times since, but it never come to me quite so strong as that day. He did warm us up lively. He was a mighty good preacher when he took to the pulpit. Not that he ever give up goin' to church. You see that steeple up in the trees yonder? That's our disciple church. After he came here to live he always went to church regularly every Sunday, and sometimes took a hand. He always tried to [illegible] with the rest. One Sunday after he was elected I had a cousin visiting me. He was awful anxious to see the general. It had snowed pretty hard the night before and the roads were bad. Pretty soon I saw him comin' down, his big pair of gray horses that he used on the farm, but he had hitched 'em on to an old sled, put his family in, and there he was with an old overcoat on and his cap up over his shoulder, pleasant as you please. When he drew up he had a word for every one. My cousin say to me after he went in, 'That's a mighty plain spoken man.' 'Yes,' I told him, 'that's what we expect out here of the general. You never can [illegible] a quiet or [illegible] than he was.' The general was always that way. He used to drive down here and talk with all of us, and up on the farm he was always putterin' round, though he never did much work. Lord, he could move though. The summer that he was nominated I saw him one afternoon load for two men to pitch on, and they did their best. What he liked best was to lay in the shade and see the others. You want to go up to the place? Guess I've tired you. Well, take the Nickel Plate track down half a mile, you will see the peach orchard, take the lane by that and it will bring you out in the yard."

So down the track I went under the hot sun, preferring to come up through the fields to the house than along the dusty highway. The railroad here is about three miles from the lake shore, running under the ridge which marks the first rise of ground. Half a mile down I found the young peach orchard planted by Garfield the summer after he bought the farm, and turning off to the left I walked up through the narrow lane which runs back from the barn through the farm. Only a short walk brought me to the level on the ridge and then into the dozen neatly kept barns and buildings which nestle together back of the comfortable though far from elegant house which Garfield built for himself. Many times I have often wondered why he ever left Hiram to live in Mentor. [illegible] tell me here that years ago when a [illegible] he fell in love with this beautiful region and promised to come some time here to live. Eight years ago the boy began to grow up, he determined to buy a farm [illegible] the place, mainly because old Dr Robinson, who was his best friend [illegible] gave him the first $100 with which he started to college, lives down this road less than a mile. Having first purchased [illegible] he built his house and had the barn well under way before his taking off. [illegible] know that during his death struggle [illegible] he could get well if he only could [illegible] there.

Swinging round the house I came upon the family in front lawn and on the piazza. Knocking at the front door I met [illegible] Grandpa Rudolph, as the neighbors call him, the white haired gentleman, Mrs Garfield's father. [illegible] he explains that last Monday the family went back to Cleveland, and his son, who has charge of the place, is away for the day. However, he offers to show me the place. The [illegible] not changed. As he [illegible] Mrs Garfield [illegible] her Cleveland home new and leave [illegible] that at Mentor practically unchanged. The family want it [illegible] they come here summers and like it in the old way. It is a simple country house, good enough, but not notable. There are no [illegible] pictures or furniture, not any [illegible] Garfield never had any money to throw away. The old gentleman takes me up the stairs and into a little room on the second floor, looking out over the clean yards and stables. "Here is where the general spent his last winter," he says. It is like the rooms of all. It is not more than 12 feet square, with a little [illegible] a desk and a low book case containing his books. On the wall is a group of the members of Garfield's college class and a picture of Charles Sumner. There is a written plat [illegible] closing the room. The old man says he likes to sit there. Outside in the hall is an engraving of Lincoln and a cheap colored picture of General Thomas. [illegible] how Garfield had been accused of disloyalty to him, I stopped for a moment to look at the portrait. Mr Rudolph [illegible] and says: "That's General Thomas. The general [illegible] that of all the men he met in the army he liked him best. Once he told me that he thought General Thomas [was] nearer like George Washington than any man since." That satisfied me of Garfield's loyalty to Thomas.

Downstairs in the front hall hangs an engraving of the electoral commission, of which Garfield was evidently proud of being a member, for I saw another one of the same sort later in the office. Then out through the back way we went to the little one-story, one roomed building that Garfield called his office. Here he did his work, and during the campaign of '80 received numberless politicians, from Conkling down, who came to see him and extract promises to be fulfilled after his accession. What a deal of misunderstanding and all [illegible] of the past three years these walls could clear up if they would. The office is unlocked and we step in. Around the sides are books, the most of them evidently government publications and works of reference. Here is the other electoral commission picture and a used map of the route of the Panama canal. Was Garfield meditating a vigorous foreign policy by his administration regarding the interocean canal? This building has never been used since its last occupant went away to Washington and never came back. Probably it will not be. When you have seen this much the sights of Mentor are described. Garfield in his Washington house kept all the relics of his long public life. Few of them found their way out here. It was to him a home, to be kept free from care, and where he loved to be in summer. The house is not full of those treasures that a literary man gathers, and there is about it the touch of a man who cannot afford to spend any money in luxuries. So, while all is neat and clean, here is nothing out of the usual run.

Over all a conscious sadness lingers. The farm is well kept up; young Mr Rudolph has a turn for horses and cattle, the lawn is neatly kept, and there are a few flowers. But the owner is gone and the occupants are daily reminded of it. The old gentleman shows me the new laundry and granary. Then we come back to the house. He has lived at Hiram until a few years ago when he came down to Mentor. "I had a farm there," he says, "and raised fruit a good deal. Yes, I have known the general for years. I had heard of him before he came to Hiram to college, and then I first became acquainted with him. You see I was one of the first trustees of the school and helped put up its building. He was a good deal at my house," he adds with a twinkle of the eye, "during his college course." He likes to look back to that time. Then he tells how Garfield came down to Hiram just one month before he was inaugurated, to attend a funeral; how inclined he was to be sad. They made him go up to the college to talk to the students. He went, and in his talk said: "I know not of the future. Perhaps it may be into the dark [illegible]. But I have left a corn of pleasant memories stored up in my quiet school days at Hiram." It seems like a prophecy now, does it not?

We talked a little about the family. He thinks that Mrs Garfield is better than she has been since the dreadful summer, but Grandma Garfield, 84 years old in November, is failing some. The heat overcome her more this summer than before. The two oldest sons, Harry and James, have decided to be lawyers, while little Miss Mollie is in school in Washington, a lively young lady of 17, preparing to go to Vassar. Two younger boys, Irvin and Abe, are still in the Cleveland school. When they are ready to go to college it may be that Mrs Garfield will give up her elegant Cleveland house and come back to Mentor to live. She went to the city for the sake of the schools, but has never looked upon it as her home. The farm with its memories is more dear. The old gentleman tells me that if he is spared until October he will be 82 years old. He is hale yet, but aware that the time must soon come. So I step out of the house, sitting fairly in the [illegible], plain, [illegible] in harmony with the great field of corn opposite and the field around. All along the level road there are attractive houses for [illegible] the great thoroughfare along the south shore of Lake Erie, along which half a century ago the great wagon from New York and New England brought those who settled the western reserve. All along the road from Erie westward a constant settlement gathering every few miles, like a knotted rope, into little villages. The first arrivals had the right idea of neighborliness. They built their farms narrow in front and running way back, thus bringing their houses near together on the road. Half a mile under a row of great maples, proof positive of New England settlement, I made my way back to the little village of Mentor, straggling over two or three cross streets, but with a handsome brick school as its finest ornament. The men on the road drove two horses and wore their beards. The women had tanned faces and strong limbs. They were farmers with 40 pounds more flesh on the average than the New England cousins boast. They have found a garden and are prospering in it. In Mentor those with whom I talked were evidently admirers of Garfield. He will always be the hero of this section as he was in life. Outside he had his trials and fights. Here he was always the good neighbor and friend. No one spoke of him as congressman, senator or president; to them all he was always "the general." After he came home from the war with his stars they looked upon everything else but the natural result and outgrowth. He never could be a greater man to them than when he came home from the war a general. One thing I noticed. They don't think it right that he should be buried at Cleveland. Having a [illegible] home with them, they want him now with them. They can not see why the place that was good enough for his home is unworthy to be his grave. I could find no answer. Garfield never will be more truly and his virtues so long remembered as in the little towns of Hiram and Mentor.

WOMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Why so Few Engage in the Lucrative and Polite Employment

Philadelphia News

Great [illegible] excited over a female photographer, a quiet little woman who cares nothing for anybody, and who goes about her work with the need [illegible] of a man.

Some people have [illegible] want the [illegible] picture should [illegible] portrait this morning. [illegible] to a woman the work which a woman couldn't [illegible] to [illegible] picture and mount it just as well as a man.

And yet there are very few female photographers.

I only know of one beside myself who goes into the dark room. She's a fortunate young woman, stepped into her husband's shoes, a camera I might say, when he died a year or two ago. Some of young ladies in this city paint and finish pictures, but I am the only female photographer in Philadelphia.

She smiled and looked round her dainty, pretty studio with evident satisfaction.

"You are proud of it?"

"Why?"

"Why is the female [illegible] of photographers so small?"

"Women don't like the chemicals. That's one reason. They don't want to get their pretty fingers stained. In taking tin types this staining is a very marked objection. The silver bath into which the tin is first plunged leaves an almost indelible bronze stain on the fingers. Then when the picture has been taken from the camera the [illegible] of potassium with which it is run over the skin a peculiar greenish yellow tinge, and the varnish which follows closing stains about brown. It is impossible to keep the fingers out of the chemicals and pretty women with pretty fingers don't like it."

"But that's not the only reason?"

"Oh, no. The opposition of the trade has a much greater influence in keeping women from practically photographing. The photographers will not give their female employes a chance to do anything but finishing work, and as a consequence a girl leaves a studio after two or three years with no more practical idea of how a picture should be taken than when she began. It's a shame! But just like the selfish creatures that men are," added the little woman spitefully.

"Why," said she, "I never heard of a woman in a Philadelphia photographer's studio who took a picture out and out. They get the back work that [illegible] the men carry off all the honors. If a woman does manage to get a piece of practical photography the [illegible] would not leave her in the gallery. The only chance for her is to go into business for herself."

"What is the future of the female photographer?"

The only woman photographer walked the length of the gallery. She clenched her little chemical stained fingers.

"Photography is an art requiring peculiar abilities. Those abilities women possess to a more marked degree than men. Woman," she said, and she took another turn across the studio, "woman is the photographer of the future."

Miss Rossiter.

A girl not yet 17, Miss Rossiter of West Philadelphia, is at the head of women silk culturists in the United States. She has written a pamphlet on silk culture which is claimed to be authority. She rears and sells worms' eggs, cocoons and reeled silk. She has made, meantime, the largest and handsomest private collection on objects pertaining to her occupation in the United States. Silk culture is a fascinating and comparatively new occupation for women and children in this country. It is said that it can be made remunerative and can be carried on wherever the mulberry tree will grow. Most of the cocoons in this country, however, are grown by women in the south.

ANCIENT MEXICAN CITY.

Scene of Maximilian's Execution—Churches and Plazas.

Cor N Y Post

One of the most interesting cities in Mexico, yet least known to the outside world, is Queretaro, capital of the state of the same name. It was founded by the Aztecs about the middle of the fifteenth century, and in 1531 was conquered by the Spaniard, under Fernando de Tapia, a lieutenant of Cortez. It lies a little to the south of the center of the republic on the celebrated mesa central (central table land) of Mexico. Humboldt gives its elevation as 6,363 feet above the gulf, but modern engineers place it some 300 feet lower. In 1655 King Philip IV of Spain declared it a noble and loyal city. Its present population is about 42,000. The old town has had more than its share of historical happenings. In 1810 the momentous year when the patriot priest of Dolores, Miguel Hidalgo de Costilla (the George Washington of Mexico) struck the first blow for independence, several stormy meetings were held here by revolters from the Spanish rule. From this city in September of the same year went the opportune notice—sent to Hidalgo and Allende by the wife of Collector Dominguez—which saved the undrilled little army of patriots from total extermination. On May 30, 1848, the treaty of peace was ratified in Queretaro which closed the war with the United States. On the heights near the town the so-called battle (20 against 4,000) was fought under Col Bocanos. In 1867, while Maximilian was in command, the city was besieged by the liberal army under General Escobedo, when, through the treachery of one his officers, Colonel Miguel Lopez, the unfortunate emperor was taken prisoner and his forces suddenly surrendered to the republicans. Then, as all the world knows, Maximilian was tried by a court martial and sentenced to be shot in Queretaro. Persistent but unavailing efforts were made to save his life. The princess Salm Salm rode to San Luis Potosi (the seat of the republican government, 160 miles distant) and on her knees before the plebeian President Juarez besought pardon for the royal adventurer from Miramar. The government of the United States was appealed to in vain. None of the European potentates ventured to interfere, and Maximilian with his two officers in arms, Generals Miramon and Mejia, was shot on June 19, 1867. His body was afterwards taken to Vienna for interment, and not long since three plain slabs of dark red stone were erected on El Cerro de las Campanas over the exact spot where they fell.

Like all Mexican towns, Queretaro contains innumerable churches and plazas. Among the latter perhaps the most beautiful is one in the center of the city, before the church of Santa Clara, with broad leaved banana trees surrounding the antique fountain and its quaint old monument, erected to the memory of the Marquis de Villa del Aguila, a former patron of the place. Not less delightful is the Alameda, a park of many acres, which is more delightful because apparently uncared for. Its oddly shaped benches of pink tinted adobe among mosses and wild flowers soon [illegible] passed. Along its [illegible] under the [illegible] groves of ash [illegible] the aristocracy of the old town in their clumsily gorgeous equipages used to [illegible] the [illegible] at the sunset hour, while in the leafy shadow lovers are always strolling. The market [illegible] even more picturesque and [illegible] than the more [illegible] into the [illegible] crowd of [illegible] constantly vociferating in soft-voiced Spanish their wares spread upon the ground under huge umbrella-like shades of woven straw.

Among the most noteworthy of the numerous sanctuaries in Queretaro are the cathedral de San Francisco and the churches of San Agustin, Santo Domingo, Santa Ana, El Carmen, de la Cruz and Santa Rosa. The [illegible] Santa Clara with its exquisite carvings, gilded wood and [illegible] all convent [illegible] which in [illegible] was one of the richest and most aristocratic in all Catholic Mexico. To me by far the most interesting is the [illegible] of El Convento de la Cruz with monastery adjoining. The wind and [illegible] of 450 years have almost [illegible] the inscription upon the great granite cross which is set in the pavement before the monastery. [illegible] have been worn hollow by the [illegible] of generations of worshipers. Lingering in this [illegible] spot one can imagine the procession of cowled monks, the long [illegible] each with his lighted candle, coming from the gloomy cells [illegible] solemn procession chanting [illegible] to perform their evening devotion around La Cruz del [illegible]. Against the protest of our guide we entered the dark and crumbling cloisters, stumbling over broken pavement and the mouldy cells where pious men spent weary lives in a perpetual effort to win heaven. On the walls of some of the corridors large paintings dim with age are still to be seen, representations of the sufferings of Christ and the Virgin, interspersed with [illegible] of [illegible] glory, interspersed with saints contemplating, in grinning skulls, or enduring horrible martyrdom, whose [illegible] examples the [illegible] would [illegible] emulate.

History of the Alphabet

How many of the millions that daily use the alphabet ever stop to think of its origin and long history? In the true spirit of a student Canon Taylor, a well known English writer on philosophical and [illegible] subjects, has recently written and published in London two volumes under the title of "The Alphabet: An Account of the Origin and Development of Letters." It is only by the help of recent discoveries of early inscriptions and the progress in the art of reading lost languages and deciphering hitherto unknown symbols that such a well posted history has become possible. By careful study of the essays and scientific investigations of the latest philologists Taylor has set forth in language within easy comprehension the origin of the alphabet, showing that our own Roman letters may be followed back to their very beginning, some 20 or more centuries ago. He asserts: We have no better letters, according to this account, than those of the Italian printers of the fifteenth century. These were imitated from the beautiful manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh centuries, the lettering of these being derived from the Roman of the Augustinian age. The Roman letters, in turn, are traced to those [illegible] in Rome [illegible] the [illegible] century before Christ, and these do not differ greatly from forms used in earlier existing specimens of [illegible] writing dating from the fifth century before Christ. This primitive alphabet of Rome is derived from a local form of the Greek alphabet in use about the sixth century before Christ. The Greeks got their letters from the Phoenicians, and theirs are clearly traceable to the most ancient known form of the Semitic.

The most ancient of books, a papyrus found at Thebes, now preserved in the French National Library, supplies the earliest forms of the letters used in the Semitic alphabet. The stone tables of the law could have been possible to the Jews only because of their possession of an alphabet, and thus the bible and modern philological science unite in ascribing a common origin to the alphabet which is in daily use throughout the world. The nineteenth century before Christ is held by Taylor to be the approximate date of the origin of alphabetic writing, and from that time it grew by slow degrees, while from Egypt, the home of the Jews during their long captivity, the knowledge of the alphabet was carried in all directions where alphabets are now found.

The Aryans are thought to have been the first to bring the primitive alphabet to perfection, and each letter and each [illegible] be traced by Taylor's careful [illegible] through all the changes that have [illegible] the growth, progress and [illegible] stances, the decay, of different [illegible] various alphabets. It is an interesting [illegible] that the oldest known A B C in existence [illegible] in a child's alphabet scratched on an [illegible] bottle of black ware found in one of the oldest Greek settlements in Italy attributed to the fifth century before Christ. The earliest letters and many later ones are known only by inscriptions, and it is the rapid increase by recent discovery of these precious fragments that has inspired such diligent research and quickened the zeal of learned students in mastering the elements of knowledge of their origin and history throughout the world. As late as 18[illegible] there were found in Cyprus some bronze plates inscribed with Phoenician characters dating back to the tenth and even the eleventh century before Christ.

Each epoch has its fragment, and the industry of English explorers, the perseverance of German students and the genius of French scholars have all contributed to group them in their chronological order. Coins, engraved gems, inscribed statues and [illegible] all the Siloam inscription, found in [illegible] Jerusalem on the wall of an old tunnel, [illegible] supplied new material for the history [illegible] the common mother of many alphabets. [illegible] Phoenician are descended the Greek and other European systems, on the one [illegible] cluding that which we use and have the greatest interest in, and on the other, the alphabets of Asia from which have sprung those of the east, Syria, Arabic and Hebrew.

THE BUFFALO CATCH.

Only Four Robes this Year—The Animals [illegible] All Killed Off

[Cor Chicago Herald.]

ST PAUL, Minn, Sept 28.—A curious feature of a once important branch of trade in this city is the fact that the entire catch of buffalo robes this year is but four. Last year the catch was 10,000 robes. In 1881, the year after the Northern Pacific was opened through to the Little Missouri, northwestern traders got in about 100,000 robes. The railway let in the hide hunters, and as the buffalo happened to be south of the line and within reaching distance of the Missouri and transportation, the output was very large. Thousands upon thousands were killed whose hides were never removed, and of the thousands, a large majority furnished only a few pounds of tenderloin to the [illegible] riflemen. There has been talk for years about the time when the buffalo would be practically extinct. Now that time has come, and it is too late for protective laws. Such laws could not have been enforced against the Indians, but they might have been against the white hide hunters and the rich sportsmen, who were the most wanton death dealers of the lot.

The buffalo have disappeared from the face of Dakota and Montana and from all other parts of the northwest as well. The remnants of the big band, numbering probably a few thousand, are somewhere [illegible] of the international line, no one seems to know clearly where, but probably in the remote vicinity of Woody mountain. There are a few on the upper Moreau and still fewer on the plains between the Jamestown and the Missouri, and about the 46th parallel. An old bull was recently driven into Fort Meade along with a lot of domestic cattle by the cowboys. He looked as the last of his race, and if he has any fellows they [can]not be found. The buffalo can be crossed on domestic cattle, but the hybrid, while good enough for meat, is not of much use for robes. It is regarded as a pity that there was not a law enforced 10 years ago making it a penal offence for a white man to slaughter buffalo so recklessly. The Indians are not ruthless in their destruction, as has been claimed, and besides, when they get a robe and tan it it is worth something. The robe tanned by whites are incomparably inferior to those known to the trade as Indian tanned. The reds take a lot of pains and seem to have a method which, while it makes the hide pliable, leaves it of sufficient thickness and strength to hold the hair and withstand the usage all robes must undergo.

The School Question.

When the tide is at the full, it turns. Our educational methods have been growing in system and severity, if not in perfection, for many years, and the demands upon the pupil have constantly increased, until the necessities for grinding have become imperative and the peculiarities of the individual almost utterly ignored. It would seem impossible to carry this further, and a change now must be in some other direction. At this crisis one of the brightest and most forcible of American writers comes forward with a strong argument against the whole system, a process against the grinding and cramming that take so much of the vitality out of the education we are giving to the rising generation. Edward Everett Hale, in the November number of the *North American Review*, makes a plea for Half Time in Schools, which every parent and every teacher ought to consider carefully. The old question, "Whence are we and where drifting?" was never more forcibly suggested than by another article in the same number, that in which Judge Gilliam discusses the "The African Problem." The facts that he gives as to the increase of negroes in the United States, their present situation and disposition, and the problems they will force upon us in the near future, call for the gravest consideration. The other articles of this number are "Woman as a Political Factor," by Judge Bell; "Pitfalls in Progress in Naval Armament," by Hobart Pasha, who thinks the United States Government has been wise in not constructing a costly navy; "Friendship in Ancient Poetry," by Principal J C Shairp; "Herbert Spencer's Latest Critic," by E L Youmans; "Over Illustration," by Charles T Congdon; and "Restriction of the Suffrage," by William L Scruggs.

Helen Zimmern has an article in the [illegible] *gesy* on Mrs Mary Cowden Clarke (née Novello), in which she describes the [illegible] Novello in Genoa, and continued [illegible] she still too [illegible] finds the testimonial chair [illegible] presented to Mrs Cowden Clarke, which she is justly proud—her [illegible] her nieces called it when they were [illegible] adding that the ladies and gentlemen of America had put their pocket[s] together to buy it for auntie." The [illegible] those who subscribed to it include the [illegible] est and best of those alive in the [illegible] 1851: Longfellow, Washington [Irving], Willis, Allibone, Bryant. But [illegible] Mrs Cowden Clarke almost as much [illegible] me is the chair itself is that not only [illegible] Daniel Webster's name was included [illegible] the [illegible] but that the American gentleman [who] called into life the testimonial had the [illegible] thought to send her the identical [illegible] that Webster had subscribed, and that therefore enjoyed the sentiment of having what had passed through his hands. [In] another page Miss Zimmern says: [illegible] a letter now lying before me, [illegible] she speaks of her life she tells me that [she] began writing at sixteen and adds: [I have] written and am still writing almost [illegible] ever since, with more or less pleasure to readers with perpetual and [illegible] ness to myself." To enumerate all her contributions to literature would [illegible] our space and able as these are, it is with those that deal with Shakespeare [that] her name will ever be connected [illegible] bound as long as the world remembers the bard of bards. "When you meet Shakespeare in paradise you must expect [illegible] and he will give it you even if you [illegible]," writes Douglas Jerrold, in his way to Mrs Cowden Clarke, to [whom we] have had the privilege to see [illegible] thanks her for her invaluable [Concordance] —that work more valuable far [than hun]dreds of commentaries that [have been spun] upon the Swan of Avon, [illegible] monument of industry and [illegible] severance, which it took 12 [years to compile] and four to correct for the [press, a] lean labor unintermittingly [illegible] took in sickness and trouble.

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1884.

THE DREADFUL PLAGUE.

The Squalid Misery of Naples—The Destitute Condition of the Poor

The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its issue of September [illegible] is lying before us [illegible] from the [illegible] through [illegible] knife [illegible] fumigation [illegible] cheering [illegible] From the [illegible] precautions [illegible] the Italian moment [illegible] work [illegible] in spite of [illegible] sanitaire [illegible] poor for [illegible] Naples [illegible] have no [illegible] dirty [illegible] down [illegible] human [illegible] and [illegible] No [illegible] quarter [illegible] and [illegible] there [illegible] Italy [illegible] employed [illegible] the king to the [illegible] coffin [illegible] put [illegible] having [illegible] day [illegible] thing [illegible] street [illegible] met [illegible] heard [illegible] with their [illegible] chanting in [illegible] them with [illegible] in Naples [illegible] The papers do not tell [illegible] that name [illegible] the city of the Dead. [illegible]

[illegible] received from the cholera stricken district in Italy [illegible] point of resemblance to [illegible] plague [illegible] classes [illegible] at Naples [illegible] Boccaccio wrote [illegible] human and [illegible] brother [illegible] every [illegible] of [illegible] procession passed [illegible] himself with an [illegible] the [illegible] and with [illegible] wretched [illegible] strange [illegible] suddenly [illegible] jugglers and sellers [illegible] suddenly [illegible] angel [illegible] crowd [illegible] despair.

A RUSSIAN DUDE.

How Prince Bariatinsky Preferred His Uniform to His Position

An [illegible] the other day in the *Russki Invalid*, the journal of the [illegible] great sensation in St Petersburg. By an imperial order of the minister of war, Prince Bariatinsky, [illegible] of the late Field Marshal and [illegible] commanding the [illegible] regiment of Horse Guards, has been dismissed from his command, deprived of his rank and [illegible] of the czar, and [illegible] to the rank [illegible] cavalry of the line. This severe punishment of the head of the celebrated house of Bariatinsky took every body by surprise, as no offence whatever had been heard of and no [illegible] of [illegible] mentioned in the military gazette. A little later it became known that the prince had been placed under arrest. This naturally increased the intense curiosity to discover the reason of so extraordinary an incident. Nothing of the kind [illegible] happened in [illegible] the time of [illegible]

Prince Bariatinsky, who received a very good English education, is not fond of many of the innovations [illegible] introduced into the Russian army in regard to dress and accoutrements. It would be more correct to call these innovations the introduction of the old Russian style of dress. At the coronation the prince was attached to the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Wolseley on account of his knowledge of their language and of English ways generally. After the triumphal entry into Moscow he was placed under arrest for several days for having ridden behind the czar in an English saddle instead of the regulation Cossack saddle which every cavalry officer from his imperial majesty downward is now in duty bound to adopt. The prince subsequently left Russia on a foreign tour from which he was recalled to take command of the First Regiment of Horse Guards—a post of great importance and honor. Even this however did not cure him of his dislike for the new saddles and new uniform.

On the morning of the name day of the empress the prince appeared at Peterhoff in the uniform of his regiment, which happened to be [illegible] regulation, instead of the new [illegible] camp's uniform, which is, of course, *de rigueur* at court on such occasions. He was remonstrated with by an exalted personage present for this daring breach of military discipline. The prince, however, seems to have been [illegible] for [illegible] evening [illegible] already known [illegible] military behavior is certainly [illegible] active [illegible]

Reminiscence of Lincoln

The first time [illegible] Abraham Lincoln speak [illegible] It was in September, [illegible] Mr [illegible] about the [illegible] sleeves [illegible] more he [illegible] short time follow [illegible] coat and [illegible] it was in good [illegible] shirt collar [illegible] day. Mr Lincoln came from the west and with his quaintly humorous manner this liberty with his audience seemed the most natural thing in the world and really added to the piece of the situation.—[Boston Letter in Hartford Courant.

each letter and ...
by Taylor's careful ...
the changes that have ...
progress, and, in some ...
decay, of different letters of
abets. It is an interesting fact
est known "A B C" in existence
s alphabet scratched on an ink
lack ware found in one of the
settlements in Italy, attributed
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ers, and many later ones, are
se by recent discovery, of these
gments that has inspired more
earch and quickened the zeal of
ents in mastering the elements
ge of their origin and history
the world. As late as 1876
found in Cyprus some bronze
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k to the tenth and even the
ntury before Christ.
h has its fragments, and the ...
nglish explorers, the perseverance
students and the genius of French
ve all contributed to group them
hronological order. Coins, en-
s, inscribed statues, and, last of
am inscription, found in 1880 at
on the wall of an old tunnel, have
w material for the history. From
mother of many alphabets—the
—are descended the Greek and
ean systems, on the one side, ...
t which we use and have the
erest in; and, on the other, the
f Asia, from which have sprung
he east, Syria, Arabic and ...

THE BUFFALO CATCH.

obes this Year—The Animals Nearly All Killed Off.

[Cor. Chicago Herald.]

, Minn., Sept. 28.—A curious
once important branch of trade
y is the fact that the entire
buffalo robes this year is ...
year the catch was 10,000 robes.
e year after the Northern Pacific
through to the Little Missouri
rn traders got in about 100,000
e railway let in the hide hunters.
buffalo happened to be south of
d within reaching distance of the
nd transportation the output was
Thousands upon thousands
whose hides were never removed;
thousands, a large majority ...
a few pounds of tenderloin to
ious riflemen. There has been
ears about the time when the buf-
be practically extinct. Now that
ome, and it is too late for protec-
Such laws could not have been en-
inst the Indians, but they might
against the white hide hunters
h sportsmen, who were the most
th dealers of the lot.
alo have disappeared from the
kota and Montana and from all
of the northwest as well. The
of the big band, numbering prob
thousand, are somewhere north
ernational line; no one seems to
ly where, but probably in the re-
ity of Woody mountain. There
on the upper Moreau and still
plains between the James river
issouri, and about the 46th paral-
d bull was recently driven into
e along with a lot of domestic cat-
cowboys. He looked as the ...
, and if he has any fellows they
und. The buffalo can be crossed
e cattle, but the hybrid, while
gh for meat, is not of much use
It is regarded as a pity that
not a law enforced 10 years ago
a penal offence for a white man
r buffalo so recklessly. The In-
ot ruthless in their destruction,
n claimed, and, besides, when
robe and tan it, it is worth some-
e robes tanned by whites are in-
y inferior to those known to the
Indian tanned. The reds take a
s, and seem to have a method
hile it makes the hide pliable,
sufficient thickness and strength
hair and withstand the rough
obes must undergo.

The School Question.

he tide is at the full, it turns.
ional methods have been growing
nd severity, if not in perfection,
years; and the demands upon the
constantly increased, until the
for grading have become impera-
he peculiarities of the individual
entirely ignored. It would seem
to carry this further, and any
w must be in some other direc-
this crisis, one of the brightest
fearless of American writers
ward with a strong argument
whole system, a process against
ng and cramming that take so
e vitality out of the education we
to the rising generation. Edward
ale, in the November number of
American Review, makes a plea
-Time in Schools," which
arent and every school
ought to consider se-
The old question, "Where are
ere drifting?" was never more
ggested than by another article
e number, that in which Prof.
senses the "The African Problem"
hat he gives as to the increase of
the United States, their peculiar
nd disposition, and the problems
orce upon us in the near future
be gravest consideration. The
les of this number are: "Woman
cal Factor," by Judge Robt. C.
Progress in Naval Armament,"
Pasha, who thinks the United
ernment has been wise in not
ng a costly navy; "Friendship in
etry," by Principal J. C. Shairp;
Spencer's Latest Critic," by Prof.
umans; "Over-Illustration," by
Congdon; and "Restriction of
e," by William L. Scruggs.

mmern has an article in the Ar-
Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke ...
n which she describes the villa
Genoa, and continued: "In this
tands the testimonial chair Amer-
ted to Mrs. Cowden Clarke, of
is justly proud—her throne, as
alled it when they were children,
t the ladies and gentlemen of
ad put their pocket-money to-
ay it for auntie!' The names of
subscribed to it include the bright
t of those alive in the states at
gfellow. Washington Irving,
ibone, Bryant. But what gave
en Clarke almost as much pleas-
hair itself was that not only ...
r's name was included among ...
hat the American gentlemen who
life the testimonial had the happy
send her the identical gold ...
er had subscribed, and that she
enjoyed the sentiment of touching
passed through his hands." ...
ge Miss Zimmern says, ... which
ow lying before me, in which
of her life, she tells me that she
ing at sixteen, and adds: 'I have
am still writing almost daily
with more or less pleasure to my
th perpetual and zestful happi-
self.' To enumerate all her con-
o literature would more than ...
and able as these are, it is chiefly
that deal with Shakespeare that
ill ever be connected and remem-
r as the world remembers that
ds. 'When you meet Shakes-
radise you must expect a kiss ...
give it you even if your husband
es Douglas Jerrold, in his jocose
Cowden Clarke, in a letter I ...
e privilege to see, wherein he
for her invaluable 'Concordance,'
r more valuable far than the bundles
mmentaries that have been pro-
e Swan of Avon. 'Truly a noble
f industry and indomitable ...
which it took 12 years to compile
correct for the press. A heavy ...
ninterruptingly performed, ...
s and trouble."

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1884.

THE DREADFUL PLAGUE.

The Squalid Misery of Naples—The Destitute Condition of the Poor.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* in its issue of September 22, says: There is lying before me as we write, a lady's letter fresh from the Naples postoffice. It is pierced through and through in four places by a knife in order to permit of a more effective fumigation of its contents, although the cholera germ would probably laugh at such a precaution. The writer says: "From the moment they let loose upon us the Italian workmen from Marseilles and Toulon I felt sure that we should have the cholera here, in spite of all their quarantines and cordons sanitaires. The soil was indeed prepared for its advent. The Bassi, where the poor Neapolitans live in squalid misery, is in a dirty, fetid state, and hovels have no windows and no water-closets; they are simply human burrows with a hole called a door, and no other means of egress or ventilation, and nothing was done to cleanse this filthy quarter, and there the disease has raged and is raging. When it broke out there was a *sauve qui peut* of the beau monde, and, as the rich and fashionable fled, there streamed in from all parts of Italy doctors and nurses, only asking to be employed in combating the disease. From the king to the chemists all have done nobly, in the midst of scenes too trying to describe. There has not been time to make coffins for the dead. The corpses are simply put into sacks. I hardly ever go out now, but having to buy a dress I drove out today. I came home without buying anything. I could not bear driving about the streets. Everything made me so sad. We met six processions of women (I have since heard that they were of the worst class) with their hair hanging down their backs, chanting in hoarse and tuneless voices horrible dirges for the dead. Men accompanied them with plates, asking alms and insulting those who refused to give. I did not meet a single carriage containing anyone known in Naples. Many of the shops never open, and all are closed at 3 o'clock. The papers do not tell you half the horror and gloom that hangs over this City of the Dead."

This letter, and others which have been received from the cholera stricken districts in Italy, offer many points of resemblance to descriptions of former plagues in the same localities. The panic among the lower classes, which has been growing into delirious fright as the number of deaths increased at Naples; the disorganization and interrupted communications seem almost a repetition of the occurrences of 1348, of which Boccaccio writes: "That such was the public distress that the laws human and divine, were no more regarded," and that the citizens and relations showed so little regard to each other that "a brother fled from his brother, a wife from her husband and a parent from its own child."

The streets were full of people, more so, indeed, than is usual, even in Naples, for business was at a stand, the houses were full of infection, and a terrible restlessness drove every one here and there. The stately rows of houses and palaces and the lofty churches looked down on a changing, fleeting, restless crowd, unoccupied, speaking little, walking hither and thither with no aim, every few minutes turning back and retracing their steps. Every quarter of an hour or thereabouts a confused procession of priests and laymen, singing doleful and despairing misereres and bearing the sacred host, with canopy and crosses came from one of the side streets or out of one of the churches and proceeded along the Strada. As these processions passed every one prostrated himself with an excess and desperate earnestness of devotion, and many followed the host. * * * In this city the mighty, unseen hand suddenly struck down its prey, and without warning seized upon the wretched conscience, all unprepared for such a blow. The case of a pantomime is a strange sight beneath the light and glare of midday, but there were quacks and nobles, jugglers and soldiers, comic actors and "fools," pleasure seekers and monks, gentry and beggars, all surprised, as it were, suddenly by the light and glare of the death angel's torch and crowded upon one level stage of misery and despair.

A RUSSIAN DUDE.

How Prince Bariatinsky Preferred His Uniform to His Position.

An official announcement which appeared the other day in the *Russki Invalid*, the journal of the ministry of war, has caused a great sensation in St. Petersburg. By imperial order of the minister of war, Prince Bariatinsky, nephew of the late Field-Marshal, and colonel commanding the crack regiment of Horse Guards, has been dismissed from his command, deprived of his rank as aide-de-camp of the czar, and relegated to the ranks of the cavalry of the line. This severe punishment of the head of the celebrated house of Bariatinsky took everybody by surprise, as no offence whatever had been heard of, and none was, of course, mentioned in the military gazette. A little later it became known that the prince had been placed under arrest. This naturally increased the intense curiosity to discover the reason of so extraordinary an incident. Nothing of the kind had happened since the time of the Emperor Paul.

Prince Bariatinsky, who received a very good English education, is not fond of many of the innovations lately introduced into the Russian army in regard to dress and accoutrements. It would be more correct to call these innovations the reintroduction of the old Russian style of dress. At the coronation the prince was attached to the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Wolseley on account of his knowledge of their language and of English ways generally. After the triumphal entry into Moscow he was placed under arrest for several days for having ridden behind the czar in an English saddle instead of the regulation Cossack saddle, which every cavalry officer, from his imperial majesty downward, is now in duty bound to adopt. The prince subsequently left Russia on a foreign tour from which he was recalled to take command of the First Regiment of Horse Guards—a post of great importance and honor. Even this, however did not cure him of his dislike for the new saddles and new uniforms.

On the morning of the name day of the empress the prince appeared at Peterhoff in the uniform of his regiment, which happened to be left untouched by the recent regulations, instead of the new aide-de-camp's uniform, which is, of course, *de rigueur* at court on such occasions. He was remonstrated with by an exalted personage present, for this daring breach of military discipline. The prince, however, seems to have been incorrigible, for he again appeared, it is said, in the same dress at the evening ball at court, with the result already known. Such unmilitary behavior is certainly unaccountable on the part of an active and otherwise distinguished officer.

Reminiscence of Lincoln.

The first time I ever heard Abraham Lincoln speak was in 1848. It was in September, too, but the day was not a very warm one. Mr. Lincoln wore an alpaca sack, about the lightest form of garment that it is possible to achieve. He first rolled up the sleeves of this. Then in a few moments he unbuttoned his waistcoat. But a short time followed before he took off his coat and unbuttoned his shirt collar. Then he was in good speaking trim for a warm day. Mr. Lincoln came from the west, and with his quaintly humorous manner, this liberty with his audience seemed the most natural thing in the world, and really added to the spice of the situation.—[Boston Letter in Hartford Courant.

MONSTER CRABS.

Immense Creatures Which the Japanese Devour.

The Capture Made at Night—A Desperate Struggle on the Seashore—Crabs that Climb Trees.

Philadelphia Times.

A reporter who happened into the Museum of Natural History in New York, the other day, ran across a naturalist who was examining a curious object.

"That's a crab," said he, lifting an enormous something that might have served as a shell for a large-sized turtle and one of the largest known. "That is only the top shell; the legs were unfortunately lost, and if you are astonished at this you will probably think that I am drawing on my imagination when I say that the crab when alive was 22 feet across.

The shell was a curious object—rough, corrugated, of a light yellow hue and about two feet across. The eye stalks were two inches in height, and between them, extended upward, a long, sharp spine that would have been a formidable weapon if the giant was disposed to use it.

"If you could see one of these fellows alive," continued the naturalist, "and under the circumstances that I did, you wouldn't forget it. I caught this fellow myself. They are found in Japan and known as rock or spider crabs. The shell of the large ones attains a length of about two feet and resembles a moss-covered rock. From it branch the legs, that are truly enormous, and, as I have said, this one when crawling along with its claws expanded, would stretch from the tip of one to another at least twenty-two feet.

THE GIANT CRAB OF JAPAN.

"I had heard of these giants, but I had no idea that they attained this enormous size. But when I arrived in Japan I soon heard from the native fishermen the most remarkable stories and soon found a man who said he could take me to a spot where they could be caught. We started one afternoon in one of the small native boats and skirted the bay for seven or eight miles, finally arriving at the mouth of a small river. Here we went ashore and the Japanese soon rigged up a tent of rush, in which we were to pass the night, as it was only after dark that the sea spiders could be seen. It was dusk when we reached the spot, and for three mortal hours we sat there speechless, watching the shore. The tide was on the ebb, and finally the fisherman grasped me suddenly by the arm and pointed down the shore a way, and there I soon made out a curious, lumbering object making its way up out of the water. The moon was rising, and at every move the creature glistened and sparkled as if it was drenched with molten silver. On it came, until finally I could make out the outline of a gigantic crab that was undertaking the uncrab-like operation of leaving the water and taking to dry land. I waited until the animal stopped and showed signs that it would go no higher, and then rushed out, making for the water so as to head it off. I had provided myself with a large stick and soon found that I should have to use it, as the moment the huge creature saw us it started for the water crawling along sidewise, and at no mean rate of speed.

CATCHING THE MONSTER.

"I placed myself in front of it, but on the creature came, holding aloft its two claws, each of which was 10 feet long, and by the time it reached me I stepped aside and was in rather a quandary, as I wanted to secure it entire. The Jap was talking and yelling something that I could not understand and suddenly grasped one of the big claws. Seeing his game I grabbed the other, and held on as well as we could, and would you believe that the strength of the animal was such that we could not stand still? We pulled in opposite directions, however, and in this way lifted the animal from the ground; but while we were holding on, the crab, by a quick movement, threw off its large claws, as you have probably seen small ones do, and over we went headlong into the mud, each holding a claw, while the crab took a fresh start for the water. We dropped the claws and soon had it, and a native rope quickly had it powerless, although its struggles to escape, and the strength displayed were marvellous, that is, in a crab. I found that the crabs came upon the shore every night and wandered about to feed, it is presumed, on the muddy flats. Before morning we caught another and smaller one that had a spread of about 10 feet. We have king crabs here, but these fellows were the kings of the crab family, sure enough. I took it to Japan and shipped it to New York in two boxes, but unfortunately, the one containing the claws was lost, and I have only the shell to tell the story. There are, however, several good specimens in this country. Harvard college has a fair specimen, but not as large as these I have mentioned. What are they good for? Well, in Japan they are eaten just as we eat crabs here. The great claws are the only really valuable parts, and one crab will produce meat enough to supply a whole family. Then, again, the shell is broken up and made into a curious medicine taken by the natives, and, curiously enough, they also make a medicine out of a fossil crab that they get in the back country.

A TREE-CLIMBER.

"Though this crab is the largest, it is not as powerful as the famous palm tree crab of the islands south of Japan and in the Indian archipelago. The crab is called the birgos and is a relative of the hermit crab, only it has no shell, the plates on the abdomen being extremely hard, and effectively taking the place of the shell that is worn by others of the kind. The birgos is not a water crab, living entirely upon land and going down to the sea once a day, it is said, for the purpose of moistening its gills. They are generally found in the near proximity of palm trees, upon the fruit of which they live, and their burrows are generally placed at the foot of the trees. To give you an idea of the amount of cocoanuts that the creatures eat the Malay natives come about twice a year and dig up their holes to get the cocoanut husks that the crabs took in to make their nests of. Hundreds of pounds were thus obtained and made into mats, beds and many other articles of household use. In appearance the birgos was extremely repulsive. They were about as big as a man's head, if it was a very big man and he had a very big head; the claws were heavy, short, colored red and covered with sharp points, so that when the claws were struck together, as they were when the animals were enraged, there was a loud, clacking sound that could be heard quite a distance. The first time I ever saw one was at the Spice islands. After dinner one day the German consul asked me if I didn't want to see a Spice islands pig. I said yes, and he led me out back of the hotel, and there, in a wooden inclosure, were two of the largest of the crabs, eating rice out of a trough, actually being fattened for the market like hogs. We afterwards had them served and I found deviled birgos very good.

A MUSICAL CRAB.

"The most remarkable feature about these crabs was their enormous strength. One was placed in an ordinary tin cracker box, where there was no opportunity of taking hold; but the next morning the box was found punctured with holes, actually bitten through by the sharp biting claws of the crab, and in another confined in the same way the top of the box was fairly twisted off. Having so much muscular power, natives naturally approach them with some caution in attempting their capture. I was informed that on one occasion a party went out to a place somewhat famous for them and, arriving at night, went into camp, with the expectation of trying the crabs the next day. But during the night the party was awakened by the most terrific screams and rushing into the wood near at hand with rushlights they found one of the natives swinging partly from the huge leaf of a cocoanut and screaming as if he was being hung. For some moments they could not make out what the trouble was, but finally I was sure that the man was in the grasp of an enormous birgos. The native had attempted to climb a palm tree, but had been seized almost immediately by a crab who happened to be clinging to the branch. Naturally the crab held on and had almost pulled the hair out of the man's head before he was rescued. So in this case the crab had turned the tables and captured one of its would-be captors.

INTELLIGENCE OF CRABS.

"The intelligence shown by these crabs is remarkable. They climb the palms, bite off a nut and allow it to drop and thus break it open, and if they find a nut on the ground they have been known to take it to the top of a tree and then hurl it to the ground. Others, and generally the large ones, have been observed to beat it against a rock and so break the shell. They invariably commence to tear away the husk at the end upon which is situated the two holes. When this is done with the great claw they hammer the holes until an opening is made and then the body is twisted around and one of the small hind legs that will just fit is introduced, the meat taken out bit by bit and then the shell broken. The crab is certainly a lowly creature, but it is remarkably intelligent in some ways and also cunning. If you have ever tried to catch a wild lobster you are aware how many wiles they have to effect their escape and elude their prey. Some years ago the question was raised in London whether crabs remained in the same locality year after year, and finally it was resolved to test the question. So about a thousand crabs were caught and marked in various ways and taken a distance of 20 miles in and put overboard, and in much less than a week hundreds of these marked crabs were caught on their own grounds, showing that home, sweet home, was a reality to crabs as much as to any other animal, and undoubtedly all that were caught returned in the same way.

SURGICAL ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A Brooklyn Man's Unique Invention in Aid of Medical Science.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Among the varied products of genius in electrical contrivances exhibited at the Electric exhibition at Philadelphia, not the least unique and valuable will be the electro medical appliances invented and perfected by Dr. R. W. St. Clair of this city.

The doctor was in his youth a schoolmate and fellow telegraphist with Thomas A. Edison, and since commencing the practice of medicine, after serving in the late war, has devoted himself enthusiastically to electrical studies, having in view some method of turning the forces of electricity to account in the art of healing. Aside from a number of minor inventions, he has just finished and is manufacturing in perfection a portable electric light that is a marvel of originality, construction and efficiency. The battery, contained in a little rosewood box, hardly so large as a physician's medicine case, when put into operation lights a lamp of any size, from a marrow-fat pea to a pigeon's egg, with a clear, dazzling flame—not dull and creamish like the incandescent lamp, but as bright and sparkling as the big carbon arc lights.

Hitherto the many inventors who have wrestled with the problem of a portable electric light have been confronted with the difficulty of being compelled to cast about either half a ton of leaden plates stored by a dynamo, a six horse power engine, or a barrel of chemicals in solution and a lot of expensive zinc and carbon, and the result even then was unsatisfactory. In the early stages of his experiments, the doctor invested in a chemical battery of six one-gallon cells, besides his numberless little electrical mechanisms, such as a motor about as big as a Jude's collar box, with energy enough to run two sewing machines, an electric motor jig car, several kinds of burglar alarms, a gas lighting contrivance, three clocks and a music box. All these it ran with difficulty. It cost a small fortune to run, and gave trouble besides. The doctor was discouraged. After meditation he saw no hope of making a portable battery with the chemical compounds in use, and was satisfied that the storage batteries were both cumbersome and expensive. A series of experiments led him to the composition of a new chemical product of such force in the development of electricity that one gallon of it did the work of the six gallons of common fluid. It was inexpensive and powerful, and the desired result, viz., a portable, powerful battery, was attained.

The need of this has long been apparent, but hard to satisfy. In the field of dentistry especially was it needful; that is, such a light as would be introduced into the mouth of a patient, throwing light into all nooks and crannies, and making clear cavities, hidden roots and other ruins. Besides this, he aimed further to construct a lamp small enough to be introduced into the stomach or bladder, for the location of internal disorders. This too has been accomplished, the tip of an enlarged catheter being furnished with an incandescent lamp the size of a hazelnut, and of great power, giving out so little heat as to be of no inconvenience to the patient.

Briefly described, the apparatus consists of a four-cell battery, incased as above, and so manipulated by a spring lever as to limit the force by cutting off such cells as may be desirable. Attached to an insulated copper wire is a conveniently shaped handle for the lamp. Round this is wrapped a resistance coil of nickel wire, with a sliding gauge with which the electric current can be further gauged by a turn of the operator's thumb. The lamps are all little glass bulbs, of as many shapes and forms as a dentist's kit of tools. They are all made in New York under the doctor's supervision, He makes his own carbons by a secret process. One of the lamps has been lighted 3,500 times and is apparently as serviceable as ever. Besides illumination, the battery furnishes the force for the heating of a knife of platina wire, to be used in minor cautery. It has so far worked very successfully.

The apparatus has been exhibited at the recent dental and surgical conventions held at Ashbury park and Saratoga, and met with the highest approbation.

Tobacco and Eyesight.

For many years it has been known to opthalmic surgeons that abuse of tobacco may lead to failure of sight. This fact has been made use of by the anti-tobacconists, who are mostly well-meaning but meddlesome persons, and whose actions have too close a resemblance to those of agitators in the cause of various reactionary measures for the impediment of scientific research and the obstruction of sanitary legislation. In the report of 40 cases of tobacco amblyobia by Mr. Shears, of Liverpool, it appeared that astrophy of the optic nerves is very rarely met with as the result of excessive smoking although tobacco is the essential agent in producing failure of sight. Great moderation in smoking, and especially the employment of mild forms of tobacco, is all that is necessary to insure recovery. Mr. Hutchinson has found that a very small proportion of smokers suffer from amblyopia, and that among those who do become subject to impaired vision are many who show a hereditary tendency to that infirmity; many of their relatives who do not smoke being similarly afflicted. Workmen in tobacco factories do not appear to be subject to deterioration of eyesight. In one large manufactory where 12,000 men and women are employed, Mr. Shears has found that not one single person on the premises suffered from failure of eyesight, although many of the hands had been working there for ten years.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A TYPO'S MARRIAGE.

Right rare, and few, and far between,
Like angel's visits, so 'tis said,
Doth Faust's disciples e'er own
Sufficient lucre to be wed.
But when one does, by weary toil,
And by a self-denying life,
Reach that high stage when he can "take"
To him a handsome little wife,
It marks a "period" in his "matter,"
And a fresh "take" is then begun,
Let us hope it may be "phatter"
Than the just completed one.

This typo that's so firmly "bound"
By the bonds of law and love,
Is wished by his craftsmen all
That his "lines" may easy "prove,"
That "break-lines" may be very few,
And "squabbles" ne'er occur,
May they be seldom out of "sorts,"
And never fail to "register."

That the "chapel rules" may be his law,
And his conduct all "correct,"
That "sticks" may not decide a "case"
Nor his marriage vows forget;
That nought it may e'er "justify"
An "incorrect" proceeding.
Should one occur, then I all advise
As follows, and succeeding:

They're "to embrace," and "make-up" all
The happiness that's broken;
Let the "golden rule" then be the "guide,"
And "imprint" kisses by the "token."
May friends in plenty be possess'd
That will withstand the "proof;"
Yet "quoin" in plenty ever is
The best beneath his roof.

—R. A. P.

ON THE HIGHLAND ROAD.

"It smells like the Garden of Eden," said the major leaning forward in his saddle and peering up the long vista of the avenue closed by broad flights of steps leading up to a gleaming structure with many-columned gallery and dormer roof.

"When I was at Aden last, it was pig roasted whole, with potaties well browned in the gravy that was laid for supper," said O'Dowd, with a wink at the lieutenant.

"Looks more like fried chicken here," responded the lieutenant, raising himself in the stirrups to peep over the thick Cherokee hedge that seemed to retain no recollection of the pruning shears.

"Bedad, look at the major now, fillin' himself up with odors," said O'Dowd.

"He'll dine off a posy bed any time. I must have something more substantial, myself, not bein' of the hummin' bird variety."

"Lieutenant," said the major sharply, turning toward them the lean, sun-browned visage, all the leaner by contrast with the white Havelock that draped it, "ride down to the river and tell Capt. Coulter to camp in the clearing to the left of the road. Let there be a strong picket guard posted." The lieutenant saluted and obeyed though with inward remonstrance, his hungry stomach rebelling against the five-mile ride and the recession of the already deferred dinner to a dimly prospective supper.

"Well, Cap," said the major to his remaining companion, "We'll see what we can get in there, though I swear it's a shame to go clanking swords and spurs through such a heavenly place."

"Shure an there was war in heaven itself wanst, I'm towld," rejoined O'Dowd, exaggerating the slip of the tongue that still clung to his Tipperary tongue, as was at times his facetious wont; "if the howly angels could injure the clash o' arrums, their airthly sisters shud be able to do the same."

As they approached it the gleaming structure resolved itself into a wide-winged, high-perched cottage, with numberless arched windows opening upon the spacious gallery which encircled it upon every side. It stood silent and apparently deserted in a little opening among the trees, surrounded by carefully tended flower-beds and caressed by clinging arms of rose vines. A bird uttered a shrill note above their heads as they advanced which sounded like a cry of warning, but no living creature of a domestic character appeared, not even a cat.

"May be its an enchantment," said the captain. "I hope it won't vanish before dinner, if it is."

"Here is a good substantial door at all events," responded the major, proceeding to knock vigorously.

The knock reverberated with a hollow sound, and almost immediately the door sprang quietly inward, and a stout mulatto woman appeared in the opening. She courtesied respectfully and without the slightest appearance of surprise on her sober, middle-aged face, stood silently awaiting the announcement of their business.

"We want something to eat, Auntie," said the major, pleasantly; "can't you give us something?"

"Yes, sir, I reckon so; walk in."

Stepping back a few paces she ushered them into a long room, whose furniture, mysteriously draped in gay colored chintz, stood about in groups with that air of patient waiting which furniture in its summer dress always wears.

The bare floor, beautifully polished, and the open windows, before which lace curtains swayed gently in the light air, made up an interior of delicious coolness after the long ride in the hot sun.

The captain threw himself at full length upon a large sofa, but the major moved restlessly about, examining the books and engravings on the tables and the pictures on the walls, the last evidently family portraits.

His command had but recently joined the forces whose mission it was to gain control of the Mississippi, and this was his first experience of spring and summer south of the famous boundary which had at that time assumed such startling prominence. He had come filled with indignation, and, like Saul, "breathing out fire and slaughter;" but when the magic of the season began to work in his blood, when days and nights whose counterpart had never shown for him, unrolled their brilliant panorama; when every thicket and morass laughed back to the laughing skies with myriads of strangely beautiful blossoms; when the yellow jasamine hung its clustered drops of scented sunshine in the deepest forest shades; when the great magnolias, those sylvan priests, held up to heaven their ivory chalices filled with the wine of fragrance, there had occurred within him a responsive awakening to softer words and sweeter emotions, which even the rude entourage of the military camp could not dispel. In the face of this beautiful and munificent nature the terrible expedients of war took on an aspect of aggravated barbarity, and though, by sheer force of will, he still held himself sharply to his convictions of duty, he was conscious of a certain mental relaxing and expanding which he alternately yielded to and strove against.

After a brief delay the servant announced dinner, and the two officers followed her to a room where a table was spread with a repast so bountiful as to exercise the suspicion that the family dinner had been diverted to their use. O'Dowd fell to with appetite, his tongue keeping time with the play of his knife and fork, but the major made little response to his remarks.

As he ate in silent abstraction, the major glanced from time to time at a pleasant picture of the wide, breezy hall, a section of the shadow-haunted gallery, and the swaying blossom-starred branches of a climbing rose reflected in a large mirror above the mantel-piece. All at once something interesting occurred. Upon this shadowy scene entered a little white kitten, with sinuous back and protesting tail, the spirit of wounded sensibilities. Close behind, running silently and swiftly upon tiptoe, and laughing breathlessly, came a young girl, hardly more than sixteen, her little slim figure draped in a clinging gown of blue homespun, open at the throat, and with loose sleeves that afforded enchanting glimpses of white girlish arms, her sparkling face crowned with an aureola of red gold hair; such a vision as a watcher in an enchanted mood might hope to see. Catching up the runaway pet she shook it reprovingly, then set it upon her shoulder, and holding it there with a hand that showed like rose-veined alabaster against its white coat, she arched her snowy neck and seemed to listen toward the door.

Hearing nothing but the clatter of the captain's knife and fork, she began what seemed to be a dance of defiance, addressed to the presumably unconscious enemy. It consisted of half a dozen polka steps to and fro across the hall, terminated by a vigorous kick of either slippered foot, and a fierce brandishing of an important little fist. After several repetitions of this spirited impromptu *pas seul*, she waltzed noiselessly out of the door, and passed beyond the scope of the mirror.

The major, who had fairly held his breath during the enactment of the novel and captivative pantomime, now astonished his friend by springing up and tiptoeing hurriedly from the room.

Following with like circumspection, the captain found him standing on the gallery with a blank, baffled look in his face.

"What is it?" asked the captain, "guerrillas?"

"Not dangerous ones," returned the major, laughing. "Come, let's be going. You were right about the place being enchanted."

"What have you seen?" again demanded the captain.

"The queen of the Pixies. Come on."

"But I should like to see her, too."

"What! You don't suppose she would show herself to a prosaic beefeater like you?"

He looked back with a little sigh as they remounted their horses and turned down the hill road. Here now was a rebel in whose subjugation he would have taken genuine delight, but the rigid finger of duty pointed inflexibly to the mule camp near the river.

Peace was in all the air. Birds called and chirped, cicadae droned their sleep songs, wild bees swarmed with a warm, humming sound in the tops of the tall locust trees. The atmosphere was distinctly realizable as a fluid, warm, perfumed, and tinged greenish gold. War and all its horrid appurtenances appeared to belong to the class of unthinkable things.

Suddenly from a thicket—crack! crack!—two puffs of light blue smoke curled upward and melted away among the tree tops; two frightened, riderless horses dashed madly into the wood, two men lay bleeding on the ground.

"Secure the horses?" cried a voice, and half a dozen gray figures scudded away in the direction the animals had taken. Half a dozen others stepped into the road and gathered about the fallen men.

"Dead," said one, dropping the hand of the captain.

"Dead," repeated another, who was stooping above the major.

"Hark, what's that? Come, boys, let's skedaddle; they're at it already down by the river."

Slowly consciousness came back to the major, consciousness alone, unaccompanied by memory. The room was faintly lighted by a lamp hidden away somewhere. There was a sound of weeping near him, and a smothered voice asked:

"Do you think he will die?"

"I can't tell," replied another voice.

"Isn't it strange I feel so sorry?" asked the sobbing voice. "I hated him so when he was here eating dinner, and yet I can't help crying to save my life. It seems so terrible, and then to think that Charley shot him. Oh, it is a dreadful thing to think of one's brother having killed a man."

The major tried to turn his head toward the speaker who seemed quite near, when a hand was laid upon his forehead and another voice said: "Don't try to move, sir."

He looked up in the face of the mulatto woman who waited upon him at dinner.

"Am I shot?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who brought me here?"

"A couple of men that found you in the road."

"Where's the captain?"

"Him as was with you?"

"Yes."

"Dead, sir."

Days of lethargy, nights of delirium. At last a morning, when a voice beside the pillow said:

"He is much better, Rachel," and he looked up into a kind, sweet face, which he seemed faintly to remember having seen somewhere before.

A figure came and stood in the long open window and looked at him:

"Ah! I know," he said with a weak smile, "The Queen of the Pixies."

"Come in Puss," said the lady at his bedside, and the girl drew slyly nearer.

"Puss!" he repeated; "and where is the white kitten?"

"How did you know I had a white kitten?" she answered, laughing.

"Yes," he said looking at her reminiscently, "that is the way you looked, when you danced in the hall."

"He is delirious again," exclaimed the matron, but Puss laughed again and ran out of the room.

Days of enhancement succeeded, each more divine than its predecessor. The bullet, fortunately, had taken itself out, and, though it had torn an ugly opening in dangerous proximity to vital parts, the simple domestic surgery of Mrs. Sterling proved equal to every emergency, and the convalescence met no serious interruptions.

Gradually the patient progressed from an arm-chair near the window to a hammock on the southern gallery, then to a slow promenade under the trees.

The tide of war seemed to have rolled away and left him here in paradise.

Puss—it was the only name he ever heard her addressed by—sometimes walked beside him for a brief half hour on the gallery but she was an erratic puss, and seldom staid long in one spot.

"Do you still hate me?" he asked one day, as she paused for a moment near where he sat on the gallery.

"Not so much, no;" she answered candidly; then with an air of reflection, "but I suppose I shall when you are gone."

"What! then I shall never go. Why should my going renew your hatred?"

"Oh! I shall only think of you as a Yankee."

"And you are bound to hate all Yankees!" he said with a pained look.

"Of course, they are our foes."

"I am not your foe."

"Mine or my country's, what does it matter. You will go from here to fight against us. You may kill my own brother."

"Believe me, I would save his life at the sacrifice of my own."

"He nearly killed you, and you don't hate him?"

"I regard him as my greatest benefactor."

She looked at him incredulously.

"You are a funny Yankee," she said, with her charming, joyous laugh.

But with fuller strength once more awoke the suspended sense of duty. The semi-occasional newspaper, supplemented by information gathered from roving negroes who fluctuated between the federal camps and their old homes had enabled him to follow, though not very definitely the course of his regiment up to the investment of Port Hudson, and when he had positive assurance that it was among the besiegers he felt that, cost what it might, he must make an effort to join it. It was the last morning—the last breakfast had been eaten. Even Mrs. Sterling, who had felt that she was performing an act of exalted magnanimity in sheltering and healing a wounded enemy, and who had carefully guarded herself against a deeper interest than was natural on the part of a physician toward a patient, felt a sense of prophetic loss when they rose from the table and moved together into the hall. As they stood looking at each other, with the awkward irresolution that precedes adieus, Rachel called Mrs. Sterling to some domestic consultation, and the major found himself alone with Puss.

"From my mother!" he exclaimed, with an emotion he did not attempt to conceal. "I wish you had written to her. She would have thanked you better than I ever can for your goodness to her boy."

"It needs no thanks," returned the lady, and her own voice shook a little. "In times like these every mother must be glad of the opportunity to do such things."

"Only a life's devotion could repay such service," he said fervently, and involuntarily his eyes sought the girl who looked curiously at him.

"Kitty and I are going to the gate with you," she said.

"We will all go," said Mrs. Sterling.

They moved almost in silence down the long avenue, Puss for once deigning to walk like an ordinary mortal; and the major admonishing himself to enjoy without regret the fleeting pleasure.

At the gate they lingered a moment, and Puss, with one of her quick, darting movements, broke from a shrub near at hand its single spray of white blossoms, and gave it to him.

"Myrtle," she explained, in answer to his questioning look. "It is the first I have seen. It must have bloomed for you."

"It is like the spirit of a flower; it is like—you."

"Goodbye," said Mrs. Sterling. "Remember not to expose yourself too much to the sun."

"Goodbye," repeated Puss, and the major was pleased to fancy that her voice had a cadence of regret.

They waited, smiling upon him from the gate, Puss holding up the white kitten for a last farewell, while he mounted into the family carriage which was to bear him from the Highland road down to the river bank.

She wore, as usual, her homespun gown, and the white kitten curved itself purringly about her feet. The major stopped and lifted it to her shoulder.

"It was that way I first saw you," he said.

"You will never forget that," she returned, laughing and blushing a little, though she was ordinarily too unconscious to be much given to blushing. "You must have thought me a little savage."

"I thought you——," the sentence eagerly begun and accompanied by an impassioned look, was cut short by a hand on his arm.

"Major," said Mrs. Sterling, "there is a letter belonging to you. It fell from your pocket while they were undressing you. It was stained with blood, but I rinsed it off as well as I could, and kept it, that I might know where to write in case of the worst." She laid the stained and blistered paper in his hand.

"We shall surely meet again," he said, hopefully, turning to take a last look, and touching the fragrant myrtle to his lips.

"I do believe we are sorry to have him go," said Puss, as the carriage vanished around a curve in the hedge. "Strange that we should care for a 'Yankee.'"—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE.

A Sketch of the Life of Padre Hidalgo, the Instigator of the Revolution.

[San Antonio Light.]

Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costillo was born in the year 1747 in the village of Peryamo, in the province (now state) of Guanajuato. His father Don Cristobal Hidalgo, was born in the village of Tejupilco, situated in the intendency of Mexico, having settled in the town of Peryamo. He married Dona Ana Maria Gallamaudarte, who bore him four sons, the second being Don Miguel, he being sent to the city of Valladolid, at present known as Morelia, to be educated. Don Miguel distinguished himself in his studies in the college of San Nicolas, of said city, and afterwards gave lectures on philosophy and theology that gave him such a renown that he was appointed rector of that distinguished establishment. In the year 1778 or 1779 he went to the city of Mexico, where he was consecrated a priest, and took the degree of doctor in theology, having served as curate of various parishes. His brother, Don Joaquin, curate of the town of Dolores, having died, he was appointed to succeed him. This parsonage brought him from $8000 to $9000 per year. Don Miguel, whose disposition was very kind to his flock, and who possessed liberal ideas, did not busy himself much with the spiritual ministration of his parsonage, but left the same, with one-half of his income, to an ecclesiastic named Don Francisco Iglesias.

Don Miguel, translating the French language took a fancy to the reading of works of art and science published in that language, and dedicated himself to propagating several branches of agriculture and industries within the limits of his parish. The impetus he gave to the cultivation of the grape and the silkworm in his section of the country made him very popular. He also established a manufactory of crockery, a brickyard, a tannery, and other workshops for divers arts. Being more than generous with his money, he won the love of his parishioners and more particularly of the Indians, whose dialect he spoke well. He was held in high esteem by the principal Spanish officials, such as the distinguished bishop of Montelova, Abady Queipo, and the intendant of his province, Guanajuato Riano. He also promoted bee culture, and although his knowledge of all the arts and manufactures was limited, he succeeded in manufacturing from the silk of his own raising some pieces of silk cloth for his own use and the last wife of his father. He was also very fond of music, having given lessons in the art to the Indians of his parish, where he had organized an orchestra with his own pupils. Physically he was of medium hight, broad shouldered, of brown color with very expressive eye, careless of his wearing apparel; he wore, as all the parish priests of those days, a long cloth coat, a round black hat with broad brim, a waistcoat and a jacket made from a cloth imported from China, and a long stick completed his toilet.

Handshaking in Different Nations.

From the London Truth.

The Scotch hand-grasp is the roughest; the Frenchman takes hands with the tips of stiffened and drawn-together fingers, which signifies that he walls himself round with politeness as with a fortress, to keep off intruders. Never expect anything of a person who shakes a soft hand in a limp way. I have had a wide experience of false cordiality, which was betrayed by "old soldiers," who, in battering through hotels and boarding houses, have lost all womanhood, by hardened diplomatists, by persons thankful for past favors and hoping for favors to come, and by exhibitors at universal exhibitions wanting puffs. An Italian, who in all cases tries to hide his little game, hates to offer his hand. To avoid doing so when he meets an Englishman, he rubs both his hands slowly together, as if washing them. An enthusiast about ideas, principles and systems rarely puts cordiality into a hand-shake.

Thiers' handshake, though brusque and dry was not unpleasant. That of Gambetta contrasted with his apparent openness and heartiness, and did not express character. Clemenceau's is nervous and rapid, and with a friend very friendly. Grevy scans your countenance in a good-humored way in holding your hand. Madam Adam's handshake is that of a fearless and amiable woman who wants to make a conquest of every man woman and child she meets. It is counted improper for a French miss in her teens to offer so much as the tips of her fingers whether they are gloved or not, to a gentleman. The French lady shakes hands in a pussy-cat style, and the German frau in an honest, simple, motherly fashion. Victor Hugo does so in the manner of a grandiose statue, into which, as into Galatea the breath of life has been breathed. When he has to do with a lady he, with Olympian majesty, tempered with chivalrous feeling, takes her hand slowly, gravely and kindly, and, after holding it to his lips, lowers it to the level where it was when he raised it.

There is not a single lawyer among the 1000 convicts in the Virginia penitentiary, according to an exchange. If this is true it rouses the suspicion that there are very few lawyers in Virginia.—[Burlington Free Press.

Mrs. Lockwood is not making much bustle, although she has all the campaign papers.—[S. F. Post.

ABOUT THIMBLES.

The Origin and Manufacture of a Most Useful Implement.

From the Dorcus Magazine.

The thimble is a Dutch invention that was first brought to England in 1695 by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from both thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumbs; but we can scarcely conceive how they would be of much use there. Formerly they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years steel, silver, gold, horn, ivory and even pearl and glass have all been used for making thimbles. I saw some very beautiful ones in China that were exquisitely carved of pearl and bound in gold, and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly and far prettier than those made entirely from gold. Usually there is a pearl sheath for the scissors and a dainty needle book of pearl, edged with gold, to accompany the thimble, and the whole is enclosed in an exquisite little pocket case shaped like a book and bound in satin and pearl.

A thimble owned by a queen consort of Siam is shaped like a lotus bud, this being the royal flower of that country, and almost everything about the court bearing in a greater or less degree some impress of the lotus. The thimble is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds, that are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. It was a bridal gift from the king, who, having seen the English and American ladies at his court using thimbles, took this method of introducing them among his own people. In Naples very pretty thimbles, composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than for real utility, being, from the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken. I have heard also of thimbles made of asphaltum from the Dead Sea, and of one composed of the old elm tree at Cambridge, Mass., under which General Washington stood when taking command of the United States army, in July, 1777, but I do not suppose any of these were ever intended to be used in sewing.

In ordinary manufacture of gold and silver thimbles, thin plates of the metal are introduced into a die, and then punched into shape. But in Paris the French have a way of their own, quite different from ours, for making gold thimbles that are said to be much more durable than those made in the usual way. Pieces of very thin sheet iron are cut into discs of about two inches in diameter. These, after being heated to redness, are struck by means of a punch into a succession of holes of gradually increasing depth to give the proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished and indented round its outer surface with tiny holes. It is next converted into steel by a process called cementation, then tempered, scoured and brought to a blue color. After all this is completed a thin sheet of gold is introduced into the interior and fastened to the steel by a mandrel, while gold leaf is attached firmly by pressure to the outside, the edges being seamed in a small groove made to receive them. This completes the operation, and turns out a very beautiful thimble that will last for years. The steel used in its construction will scarcely wear out in a lifetime, and the gold, if worn away, is easily replaced.

On Finger Nails.

Since the new science of reading character by the handwriting has come in, it is even said that the care taken of the nails affects the handwriting. The long, almond-shaped nail is a great support to the middle finger, which guides the pen. One can hardly imagine a person with short, stubby finger-nails, which are covered with skin, writing a long, graceful English hand which so delights the recipient of a note from a grande dame. It is said that poets and people with imagination are apt to have long taper fingers and beautiful finger-nails. They have a handwriting which the long up-strokes and down-strokes cut into the lines above and beneath them. The heads of their capital letters are large. This handwriting shows ardor and impulse. When it is a remarkably downward movement this handwriting shows a tendency to melancholy. An aptitude for criticism is shown among people who bite their nails. They are cynical and severe, uncharitable and bitter. They write a small, cramped and illegible hand. However, there may be good-natured critics, men with versatility of comprehension. They would have small but well shaped nails, and their handwriting would be somewhat angular, showing penetration and finesse.

The nails of a musician are, of course, to be observed, although the piano sometimes injures them. The great musicians have a sloping handwriting. There is, however, a slight eccentricity peculiar to the handwriting of executive musicians, as witnessed in that of Beethoven. The finger-nails of mathematicians are apt to be square and not beautiful. The handwriting of such persons shows a quiet movement of the pen. The lines are straight with the paper, the up-strokes and down-strokes are short, while the capitals are small and angular. Diplomacy has a long, supple hand, and a long, beautifully kept finger-nail. But the handwriting of a diplomatist is not apt to be clear; it always looks like a snake gliding away. There are no clear, gigantic capitals like John Hencock's, none of the fine curves suggestive of generosity and expansion; all is compessed and impenetrable.

Certain inflexible natures express themselves both by the handwriting and the finger-nails—both are blunt and determined. The Chinese have such long finger-nails that one might almost write with the ends of them. The tenacity of the Chinese nail, which does not break, shows that they have more lime in their bones than we of a different race. At one time when good Queen Anne bit her finger-nails, it was the fashion for all the English aristocracy to bite theirs; and in those days the English finger-nail was not what it is now. Fashion exerts a potent influence on man, savage or civilized.

A Gettysburg Story.

Corr. Waterbury, (Conn.) American.

While in Gettysburg last week I had an interview with Mrs. Peter Thorn, who was in Gettysburg at the time of the battle there, and was told by her the following, which I think has never yet been printed. The story has been corroborated by a number of the people of that place, and I have every reason to believe it to be true. Mrs. Thorn lived in the house at the entrance of the Borough cemetery. The house was used as headquarters by General O. O. Howard. Mrs. Thorn's husband was away from home at that time (serving in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and stationed in Virginia), leaving her with two quite young children. During the first day of the fight, General Howard wanted some one to show him and tell him about the different roads leading from Gettysburg, and asked a number of men and boys who were in the cellar of the house, to go with him and point them out. But these persons were all fearful and refused to go. Then Mrs. Thorn showed her courage and patriotism by voluntarily offering to show the roads. This offer was at first refused by General Howard, who said he did not wish a woman to do what men had not the courage to do. Mrs. Thorn persisted in her offer, saying. "Somebody must show you, and I can do it. I was born and brought up about here and know the roads as well as anybody." Her offer was accepted, and with the general and his horse between her and the fire of the enemy, Mrs. Thorn went from one place to another pointing out the different roads.

When passing along the line of troops the general was greeted with: "Why do you take a woman for a guide? This is no place for her." "I know it," said the officer," "but I could not get a man to come; they were all afraid." This answer to them started cheers for Mrs. Thorn, which lasted several minutes, and showed that our soldiers admired the courage shown at such a time.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A Monster Demonstration is Held at Chicago.

GERMANS SOLID FOR BLAINE

A [illegible] and Mass Meeting in Wall Street
A [illegible] Editorial from the Sun
Political Points

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Mr. Blaine was [illegible] the Northwestern depot at [illegible] this morning, accompanied by his sons Walker and Emmons, together with Mr. Joseph Medill, having passed the night at the residence of the latter gentleman. A crowd numbering about [illegible] awaited Mr. Blaine's arrival, and was boisterously enthusiastic, so much so that it compelled him to appear on the platform of the rear coach of the special train, where he said: "I thank you very sincerely for this demonstration. It adds another to the many welcomes I have received in your city, and at no time could it be more welcome than now." The special train was composed of two drawing rooms, one dining and one express car, very elaborately decorated with American colors and bunting. It drew out of the depot at [illegible] and will make the first stop of any length at Racine.

BLAINE AT KENOSHA

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 25.—Kenosha, the first place in Wisconsin at which the train stopped, was reached soon after 11. Here again Mr. Blaine left the train. When he appeared on the stand he was received with loud cheering. He spoke briefly, presenting the protective tariff as the great controlling issue of the campaign.

"Formerly," said he, "the enemies of the protective policy sought to excite prejudice against it upon the ground that it was for the benefit of the east, but not of the west. Yet, I think that the during 25 years that that system has existed in this country the development of wealth has progressed in a far greater degree in the west than in the east. Just as manufacturing industries move westward, the price of land rises. It is higher in Pennsylvania than in Ohio; it is higher in Ohio than in Indiana, and in all three of these states the value of land has increased in proportion to the growth of manufactories, and the prosperity of farmers has increased with it." As Mr. Blaine retired he was again given three hearty cheers.

AT MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—At Racine Junction Blaine left the train and was driven through the city, rejoining the train at the regular depot, where there was a very large gathering. A stand had been erected, but Mr. Blaine stepped upon the back seat of the carriage and made a few remarks which were loudly cheered.

It was about [illegible] when the train reached the Milwaukee depot. Here Blaine and party were transferred to carriages and driven in a procession, escorted by plumed knights, to the large exposition building on the west side of the river. The exposition building is said to hold 15,000 people, and it was well filled. When Mr. Taylor, chairman of the republican state committee, introduced Mr. Blaine the audience rose and cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs for several seconds. Blaine waited for the demonstration to subside, and then held out his hand for silence. When he got a chance to speak he said:

BLAINE'S SPEECH

The republican party had its birth in the northwest, and there it has always found steady support. [Cheers.] The five great commonwealths that were formed from the old Northwest territory represent to-day a great empire, an empire founded in 1787, but an empire which has had its greatest growth since 1860. The growth of that imperial section of the union has been the most rapid under the republican administration of the national government, and under the continuous influence of the protective tariff. ["Good, good," and cheers.] In the past twenty-three years its wealth has trebled; in the next twenty-three years, with a protective tariff in operation, its wealth will increase in even a greater ratio. I do not come here at this late day in the national campaign to argue any question. I come merely to recall historic facts, and let you draw inferences. [Cheers.] The protective tariff has found its steady friend in the republican party. [Cheers.] It has found its steady foe in the democratic party. ["That's so," and cheers.] Under the protective system agriculture, manufactures and commerce have flourished in an equal degree, and the question now before the voters of Wisconsin, the question before the voters of the nation, is whether that system shall be abandoned, or whether it shall be continued.

THE SOLID SOUTH

The sixteen states of the south will, in all probability, vote against it. It remains to be seen whether sufficient reinforcements can be obtained from the north to hand over the government to the dominion of the free trade south. ["Never, never."] And as the republican party had its birth in the northwest, we come to you now for rebaptism in the original faith and for added strength to the prestige of the party. ["We'll give it. Three cheers for Blaine and Logan and protection."] I do not believe that Wisconsin, I do not believe that Illinois, I do not believe that Michigan, I am sure that Ohio [cheers], those great component members of the old northwest territory, I do not believe that any of them can ever be induced to undo the work which they begun in 1854. ["Never, never!" and loud cheering.] I do not believe that the free arms and free hearts of the great, free northwest can ever be used to turn the government of the nation over to the men who sought its destruction. ["Never, never!"] In that faith I greet you, in that faith I leave you, in that faith I thank you profoundly for the reception which is proportioned to the grandeur of your empire and the warmth of your hearts. [Prolonged cheering.]

FLATTERING ENDORSEMENTS

A procession then formed to escort Blaine to the depot. En route they stopped at the Plankington house, where a committee of fifty German republicans waited on Blaine, and presented him with an address on behalf of the Germans of Wisconsin, highly complimentary to his candidacy, to which he responded in appropriate terms.

A committee of students of the German Lutheran Theological seminary, and of the German Southern synod of Wisconsin, presented resolutions endorsing his nomination, and pledging their votes in November, which had been adopted, and which were accepted by Mr. Blaine in a few appropriate remarks.

The representatives of the many and varied industries of Milwaukee and the workingmen, presented a handsome address, printed on satin, which greatly pleased the recipient. The address says: "The workingmen extend to you, the friend of the workingmen, and the most distinguished representative of American statesmanship, a most cordial welcome, and we desire to most briefly express to you our admiration of your bold and fearless advocacy of the principles we all cherish as artisans and American citizens. We particularly desire to express to you our appreciation and full endorsement of the views advocated by you in relation to the rights of our citizens, native or foreign born, at home or abroad, of the need and right of our nation to the commerce of this hemisphere, and more especially of your earnest and able championship of our national industries, and the right and duty of this government to secure for them adequate protection."

To this Mr. Blaine responded, dwelling on the topics introduced.

M. J. Higgins, M. Carpenter, D. F. Murphy, James Hannan, Dr. J. I. Flynn and J. Quinn, committee of the Irish-American Blaine and Logan club, presented a very complimentary address, speaking of him as one whose whole public life had been devoted to the development of American industries, the championship of human rights, and as an uncompromising defender of a free ballot in every state, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. To this Mr. Blaine replied in fitting terms.

AT CHICAGO AGAIN

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Blaine arrived from Milwaukee at [illegible] P. M., considerably earlier than had been announced. As a consequence very few persons were at the depot to meet him. The Young Republican club, numbering 3500 marchers, reached the depot before the party entered the carriages, and served as an escort to the residence of the Hon. Joseph Medill, where he [illegible]. After [illegible] the procession [illegible] to take its part in the evening's demonstration.

VISITED BY GERMAN [illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. [illegible].—About 5 o'clock to-night a committee representing the German republicans of Chicago made their way into Mr. Blaine's room at the Grand Pacific hotel and presented an address [illegible] his course as a [illegible] statesman, the support of the German-American republicans. To this address Mr. Blaine replied:

"[illegible] Kersting and German-American [illegible] of Chicago: Any tender of your friendship and confidence would have been welcome and grateful to my feelings. What then must I say of one that is at the same time so eloquent, so cordial, so entirely acceptable? What must I say of what I might almost call the overdrawn picture of my own public career, in which you have been pleased to paint me? In meeting you on this occasion I am not unaware that there has been an effort made to prejudice me in the minds of my German fellow-citizens, but I never feared that it would prevail, because the great distinction of the German blood is slowness to coming to a conclusion, thoroughness of investigation and entire justice of final judgment. [Applause.] I recognize the truthfulness of what you say of the devotion of the German Americans to the flag and institutions of the nationality they have assumed. I am not unacquainted with the German character. The state of which I am a native was, in a large part, settled by Germans and it has gained no small degree of its solidity, of its worth, of its high character and of its progress from the Germans who came from the Fatherland in the early colonial days and their descendants. Speaking therefore, not merely from what you have stated in your eloquent address, grateful as that is, but speaking from a knowledge long anterior to the presidential campaign in which I am now a candidate, I can say of the Germans past and of the Germans present that between them and me from my boyhood to this hour, there has never existed anything but the most cordial relations, there has never existed anything but entire mutual confidence. [Renewed applause.] Recognizing the vast influence of the German element in this great city and the influence radiating from this and other cities which that element exerts through the union, I appreciate at its full measure, and its full measure is very great, the assurance of friendship and support which you have so eloquently given me this evening. I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart. [Prolonged applause.]

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

The night demonstration accorded to the republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates was an affair of untoward magnitude. The conditions proved favorable for the marches and spectators alike—a clear sky and a bracing atmosphere—and until late in the night downtown thoroughfares were alive with masses, whom it would be only conjecture at best to attempt to enumerate. Along the advertised line of march were illuminations of various sorts, brilliant lines of electric lights, Chinese lanterns, covering fronts of entire business blocks, and again stretched high in air across the streets. The incessant burning of varied colored Greek fire, and the profuse display of pyrotechnics, accompanied by the presence of deep lines of spectators, with their almost ceaseless cheering, combined to make a spectacle only possible in a great metropolitan center. The procession began to move shortly before 9 o'clock, and was somewhat more than a couple of hours in passing. Its numbers were augmented by the presence of numerous organizations from outside the city, incoming trains from all portions of the northwest, heavily loaded, arriving throughout the day.

The most remarkable spectacle was that presented from the east front of the Grand Pacific hotel, from the balcony of which Mr. Blaine and his immediate friends were to view the column. In the east stretches a considerable expanse between the hotel and custom house building, and within this space, and upon the steps and balconies of the federal building, and stretching north and south on Clark street, was a closely hemmed multitude numbering possibly, 40,000. It occupied the ground over which the marching column was to pass in view, but it offered an impregnable front to the approach of the [illegible] and was beyond any possible control by the police.

A BRIEF RESPONSE.

When Blaine appeared and came to be recognized there was a great roar, many times repeated, and only partially ceased when he uncovered and motioned with his hand for silence. Amid great confusion he spoke as follows: "Chicago is great in all things, and especially great in her hospitalities and her welcomes. I desire to express my thanks and my gratitude for in so far as it is intended for myself. For the national contest, it is too late to submit argument; action is only in order, and as Illinois has always with certain step led the republican column, I feel that she will do so in 1884."

Blaine remained in view of this crowd for some time, responding to their cries by repeatedly bowing, but finally withdrew. General Logan also appeared, and was received with marked enthusiasm, to which he responded by making a brief return of his thanks.

An effort followed to induce the audience to disperse, Governor Hamilton of Illinois appearing and making an appeal with this end in view, but all to no purpose. The line of march was changed in consequence, and the glittering pageant was only discernible, to the persons for whom it was intended, at a distance of a block.

Blaine at 11 o'clock was driven to the Lake Shore depot, where he boarded a car attached to the regular night express for the East. He will reach Cleveland to-morrow forenoon, and remain there for a short respite, with no expectation however, of receiving a public reception of any nature.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Great prep[illegible] men's parade this afternoon. Wall street, at an early hour, was crowded with sight-seers and members of the different exchanges, with conspicuous Cleveland and Hendricks badges, and bands from the different city regiments are marching to their posts.

A democratic member of the stock exchange said to your reporter: "We are assured that 15,000 men will be in line. Our own organizations, including the clerks' club, will number 1000 men. In the stock exchange alone there are 200 and the same percentage exists in the mining, cotton and produce exchanges. It is the first time in history that the democrats have been able to draw such a number of non-political men from business circles."

Your reporter next saw a republican stock broker, who said: "The demonstration this afternoon may be regarded as the final rally of the democratic business men. Large sums have been expended in bands and campaign outfits. As a rule, the clerks vote the way their employers vote, as a matter of policy. The parade this afternoon is largely composed of stock clerks. The most accurate figuring shows that the followers of Blaine and Logan in the different exchanges are far in the ascendency. The petroleum exchange turns out 100 men out of 1600 members, the stock exchange about 30 out of 1130, and the cotton exchange 100 out of 400. The watchword among the majority of Wall street is 'Wait till Blaine comes to New York.'"

THE BUSINESS MEN TURN OUT

3 o'clock.—Broadway from Courtlandt to Wall street, is lined with people. Windows, balconies and stairs along the route of parade are filled with gentlemen. Wall street is packed with a struggling mass of citizens, who alternately cheered for Cleveland and Blaine. The Seventh regiment band gave an open air concert, half an hour before the parade, which attracted immense crowds. The scene at this hour is one of great enthusiasm. It is stated that canes were furnished by the democratic committee.

4 P. M.—A careful estimate gives 8000 men in line. Much enthusiasm prevailed along the route. By a preconcerted arrangement, the democrats adopted as a war cry, to which they kept time, "Burn, burn, burn this letter." Among the business organizations represented were the stock, marine, produce, cotton, wine and spirits, dry goods, merchants and traders, jewelers, insurance, coffee, and petroleum exchanges.

POLITICAL POINTS.

A "SUN" EDITORIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The following is a *Sun* editorial: "The *Times* is manifestly distrustful of the tactical activity of Cleveland's managers. It exhorts the silent vote. A great number of quiet citizens, it says, are now disposed to desert the electoral ticket of their party for the first time, but are timid about making their purposes known to old political associates. Accordingly, our contemporary would have a Cleveland ballot mailed to every voter in town, so that nobody need betray his intention by applying for a ticket at the election booth. This election is not going to be decided by the votes of men who slyly and shamefacedly put their ballots into boxes, nor is it going to be decided by the men whom the *Times* and its free trade ally, the *Evening Post*, can influence. The great, silent vote of New York is that of the mechanics and workingmen of the city. It is governed by political convictions utterly hostile to the free trade theories of the republican-democratic combination which imposed the candidacy of Cleveland on the democratic party. It may be quiet in its determination, but it is not ashamed of its principles, nor will it abandon its purposes from fear of discovery. It will get its ballots where it can, without shame, without dread, only taking care that among them is not included the electoral ticket of the free trade alliance."

HENDRICKS IN INDIANA

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 25.—Democrats all along the Wabash valley to-day, from Sullivan to this city, were addressed by Governor Hendricks, who fulfilled four appointments at Sullivan, Vincennes, Princeton and this city. The three first named were day meetings, and were very large and enthusiastic. The governor reached here at [illegible] and was met at the station by three [illegible] democratic clubs and several thousand citizens. To-night the largest torchlight procession ever witnessed in this city paraded the streets, the governor reviewing it from the residence of [illegible]. At 9 o'clock Hendricks was driven to Willard library park and made a [illegible] minutes speech to an audience of 5000, who received him with immense enthusiasm. Monday he goes to New Albany, making short stops at Booneville, Huntingburg and Ingleton.

THREATS MADE.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—The *Gazette* has received from Kieff a proclamation, in which threats are made.

THE EAST.

A Deserted Wife Kills Herself and Child.

THE USUAL BUDGET OF ITEMS

The Charges Against Comptroller Lawrence Probably Untrue—A Father Finds his Runaway Daughter on the Stage

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The *Press* says: Annie Logan, who killed herself and child in a humble boarding house yesterday, left the following letter, written with a trembling hand: "*Dear Brothers and Sisters:* My dear husband has forsaken me and his dear little boy, although there was no one like his papa, and he was looking for him every day. I hope he will forgive me for what I have done, and I hope we shall soon meet each other in the other world, for I forgive him still, love him, and hope our little boy will. Howard would have been 3 years old the 8th day of next March. Please bury him in my arms. Dear brothers, forgive me. Bury me wherever you wish. Good-bye to all and every one, and to our dear papa. To him Howard said his last word. I have lived as long as I could bear it. For these two weeks I have lived in misery, but before that I was—" [here the writing wavered and stopped in the middle of the sheet.]

Six years ago Annie Fegley lived with her parents in Pottsville. There she first met Jesse Logan, a man considerably her senior. They married and came to Philadelphia, where Mrs. Logan's little fortune was soon spent. Then the husband began to neglect her. Last Monday he left them, apparently forever. On the following day Mrs. Logan received a postal card from him. The husband's brief message was: "Will not be home again. Kiss Howard for me."

BRADY VS. HUNTINGTON & PIERCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—In the suit of Brady against Huntington & Pierce for $50,000, commission on the purchase of the Morgan lines, Governor Stanford said he was present in Huntington's office when Pierce & Brady came to talk about the interests. Pierce wanted to purchase. He saw Whitney in New Orleans, and was promised a statement of the finances of the Morgan roads. C. P. Huntington testified that as early as 1875 he was anxious to purchase the Houston and Texas Central railroad. He had seen Moses Taylor and William E. Dodge, chief owners, on the subject. In 1880 he saw Whitney and talked with him concerning the Morgan railway property. Witness thought it was hardly possible he could have told Brady to go on with the negotiations for the purchase of the roads, leaving him to arrange with Whitney. [illegible] think he could have said any such thing to Brady, for he did not do business in that way. Witness could not recollect having seen a statement containing Brady's claims, which it was stated was sent to him, and which was afterwards returned. The case was adjourned until Monday.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMPTROLLER LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Gresham is investigating the charges made by J. J. Barker, formerly clerk in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, who has written a letter to the president, asserting his ability to prove that great frauds have been committed in that office in the allowance of claims and accounts. The secretary gave hearing to-day to First Comptroller Lawrence and Barker, and as the result of a statement made by Judge Lawrence, the secretary gave orders for a full investigation of Barker's alleged connection with a fraudulent claim which passed through his hands, but was stopped by another clerk in the same office. The question to be determined in this branch of the investigation is whether Barker had any knowledge of the fraudulent character of this claim.

THE NEWMAN CHURCH DIFFICULTY

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Trustee Hopkins of Newman's church says of the likelihood of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's intention to foreclose the mortgage on the church: "I don't think there is any danger of that. We are prepared to take the church, pay up the interest on it, give it a new pastor and place it in a more prosperous condition than it ever has been. What we want is the property. We represent the Congregational membership of the church. We don't want a Methodist minister, and we don't want our property to go over to another denomination. I think they are beginning to understand that Seymour, Brown and Cooley are all Methodists, and I believe they are getting tired of the struggle. We intend to [illegible]."

THE CANONCHET ESTATE

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 25.—In the bill of equity of Francis I. Moulton vs. Zachariah Chaffee et al., to compel respondent to deliver to complainant possession of the Canonchet estate, formerly belonging to William Sprague and purchased by Moulton, an interlocutory decree was entered this morning in the United States circuit court, carrying out the opinion delivered by Judge Colt on the 22d inst. The decree dismisses the bill as to all respondents except Chaffee. The trust deed of Sprague to Chaffee is sustained as good levied conveyance, and William Sprague is declared estopped from setting up any claim of title to the estate based on adverse possession.

ADMIRAL BALDWIN DISFRANCHISED

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The *Sun* says: "When Rear Admiral Baldwin returned from his five years cruise with the Asiatic squadron, ten days ago, he went to live in the hotel Brunswick, which is in a different election district from his house in Fifth avenue, in which he lived before he went away. Thinking this change from one election district to another made no difference as to his rights as a voter, the admiral went yesterday to register. After he had admitted the above facts, the chairman of the board of inspectors told him he could not vote, because he had not returned after this cruise to his election district."

SNOWING

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—It is snowing here this morning. Reports from the west say that there are from three to six inches of snow at various points.

BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The following is the bank statement: Reserve increase $517,000.

THE STAGE

A DAUGHTER RUNS AWAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—A special from Cleveland says: James Joran arrived in Cleveland yesterday, in search of his runaway daughter May, who recently joined the "Magic Queen Company" at Williamsburg, New York. The company was playing in Cleveland and Joran attended the performance for the purpose of identifying his daughter. He was so horrified when she appeared on the stage in a suit of gauze black tights that he left the theatre. Miss Joran's stage name is "Blanche Curtis," and she says she is 18, and therefore her own mistress. Her father says she is but 17. His right of custody will be contested in the courts.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Governments, strong. Stocks opened firm and advanced ⅛ to ¾. In the afternoon the market was dull, and continued weak until near the close, when Jersey Central moved up to 41½, and Union Pacific to 53⅛. The market closed firm.

Mining shares were dull. Horn Silver sold at $5, Standard at $1 25, Barcelona at $11 and Hale and Norcross at $3.

Money was easy at 1@1½. Prime paper, 5@6. Exchange, bills, quiet at $4 80½; demand, $4 83½.

Bonds—3s, 101; 4½s, 112¾; 4s, 120¼; Pacific 6s, 128.

Stocks—American 92, Canada Pacific 44, Canada Southern 29, Central Pacific 33¾, Burlington 15, Lackawanna 103, Denver & Rio Grande [illegible], Erie 13½, Hannibal & St. Joe 38½, Kansas & Texas 16¼, Lake Shore 65⅞, Louisville & Nashville 26¼, Michigan Central 54½, Northern Pacific 18, preferred do 42½, Northwestern 84⅞, New York Central 86¾, Oregon Navigation 68½, Transcontinental 12[illegible], Improvement 17, Pacific Mail 51[illegible], Panama 98, Rock Island 11[illegible], St. Paul 73[illegible], Texas Pacific 10[illegible], Union Pacific 5[illegible], United States [illegible], Fargo 105, Western Union 59¾.

Petroleum was firmer at 79¼.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Wheat was quiet, unsteady, and fluctuations were slight: 73¼@73¾ November, 76[illegible] December, 7[illegible]@76¼ January. Corn was steady: 42[illegible] cash, October and November, 39½ the year, [illegible] May. Oats were steady: 2[illegible] October, 25⅞ November, [illegible] the year, [illegible] May. Rye was quiet at [illegible]. Barley was firm at [illegible].

Pork was weak and lower: [illegible] October, $11 [illegible]@11 [illegible] the year. Lard was weak: $7 [illegible] October, [illegible] November. Bulk meats were in fair demand: shoulders, $5 [illegible]; short ribs, $[illegible]; short clear, $8 [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; dull and lower; rough packing, $4 30@4 75; packing and shipping, $4 80@5 15; light, $4 50@4 85.

Cattle—Receipts, 2500 natives, steady; good to choice, $6 00@6 50; common to fair, $4 10@5 55; stockers and feeders, $3 30@4 75; range, 10@15 higher. Sales: 110 half-breeds, 1057 lbs., $4 55; 95 Texans, 1120, $4.

Sheep—Receipts, 1700, slow; inferior to fair, $2 50@3; medium to good, $3 50@4; choice to extra, $4@4 50. Texans, $2 25@3 50.

WOOL MARKETS

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Wool is quiet. Sales of the week, 2,000,000 pounds, with no material change in prices. There is a moderate demand for California descriptions. Sales were 127,000 pounds, including 12,000 choice northern spring at 2[illegible], 85,000 spring at 18@20c, 7[illegible],000 spring at 13@20c, also 5,000 pounds pulled on private terms.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Wool is dull and depressed.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—News of a horrible triple tragedy in Calhoun county, West Virginia, reached here to-day. Mrs. Johnson, while temporarily insane, mixed some arsenic with sugar and gave it to her three step-children. One refused to eat, but the other two partook of the fatal compound and died in a few minutes. Mrs. Johnson then swallowed poison herself and is dying. She was a sister-in-law of ex-Postmaster Johnson, who recently defrauded the government of $10,000 and then eloped with a woman. He was afterward arrested at Covington, Ky.

SENTENCED TO SWING

SALEM, N. J., Oct. 25.—Lewis Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Ella Watson, was sentenced to-day to be hanged December 5.

PACIFIC COAST

CALIFORNIA

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CLAIMS [illegible] LANDS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company, by its land agent, William H. Mills, has filed in the San Francisco land office a list of lands selected by the company, under acts of congress of 1862, 186[illegible] and 1865, being for a section of 123 miles of said road, commencing at the city of San Jose and ending at the American river bridge in Sacramento county. These lands are all settled upon, and the greater part of them are under cultivation by individual claimants against the railroad company, under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States. While all of these claims are adverse to the railroad company, many conflict with each other. A large number of them have recently been rejected by the commissioner of the general land office at Washington, and appeals to the secretary of the interior have been taken. The total acreage thus claimed by the railroad is nearly four millions.

SUSPECTED OF OPIUM SMUGGLING

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The ship City of Brooklyn, with 2300 tons of coal, from Seattle, to the Renton Coal company of this city, arrived in port last night, and is now lying in the stream. Aboard of her are four custom house officers, two from Port Townsend and two ordered aboard last evening by Surveyor Mullen. It appears that officers at the north had reason to believe that a large quantity of opium was concealed under the cargo of the vessel, and hence the unusual proceeding of sending inspectors out of their district on the ship. Captain Swan denies that he has any [illegible] aboard, and the owners of the [illegible] deny any knowledge of it. Strict watch will be kept and the vessel thoroughly searched after the cargo is discharged, which will not be until the first of next week, as no berth for her at the wharves can be secured at present.

SENTENCED FOR FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION

Thomas Donovan, who was yesterday convicted of fraudulent registration before United States District Judge Hoffman, was to-day sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined $500. Judge Hoffman said that the punishment is inflicted not so much for revenge as to deter others from the crime. He personally felt sorry for the man, but the voter who votes fraudulently deprives some other voter of his rights, and the act is almost treason. "Had I made the law," said Judge Hoffman, "I would have inflicted double or treble the penalty." This is the first conviction and sentence in eight years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Arrived—Ship City of Brooklyn, Swan, 13 days from Seattle, 2300 tons coal, to Renton Coal Co. Cleared—Steamer Oregon, Polemann, Astoria; O. R. & N. Co.; steamer Karluk, Thomas, Kodiak, Karluk Packing Co. Sailed—Steamer Walla Walla, DeWolf, Port Townsend.

AN EMBEZZLER SENT EAST

William Holyoke, who embezzled $1,000 while secretary of W. Hurlbut, Chicago passenger agent of the Erie railway, was taken east on requisition to-day, by Benjamin Kimball, Denver passenger agent of the Erie railway.

COOL EXAMPLE

United States District Judge Hoffman to-day sentenced Thomas Donovan, convicted of illegal registration, to three years' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

PERSONAL

[Special.]—David Morse, Jr., of Virginia City, is in town and will sail for Honolulu next Saturday.

UTAH

CLAWSON CONVICTED OF POLYGAMY

SALT LAKE, Oct. 25.—In the Clawson polygamy case this morning Lydia, the second wife, consented to testify. She was asked but three questions, which were answered, admitting the marriage, when it occurred and where. The prosecution rests.

The jury in the Clawson case this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty, after a long argument. Sentence was deferred and defendant was allowed to go at large on bail. The judge allowed a motion to set Monday, November 3, for sentence. The church's organ to-night says an appeal will be made to test all points, especially the [illegible] venire.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

VICTORIA, Oct. 25.—Arrived—Bark Bessie Markham, from Valparaiso, in ballast; ship Melrose, San Francisco for Departure Bay; bark Germania, from San Francisco for Departure Bay; bark Estrella de Chili, from London; steamer Mexico, 650 tons merchandise for Victoria and passengers.

SPORTING NOTES

PRIZE FIGHT AT PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.—A hard glove prize fight, for $500 a side, between Charles McCoy and William McDonald, local pugilists, took place to-night in a private hall on the south side of the river. Both men were about evenly matched, but in the sixth round McCoy struck McDonald after he was down, and the fight was given the latter, on the claim of a foul.

The Bloody Battle at Franklin

Cor. Nashville World

The good people of Franklin now enjoy the distinction of having furnished the locality of the bloodiest battle in history, ancient or modern. It is recorded that Grant in one hour lost 10,000 killed and wounded at Cold Harbor, but he had nearly 100,000 men to lose that number from—10 per cent in sixty minutes. General Hood, just before sunset November 30, 1864, moved about 12,000 or 15,000 confederates, all told, against the strong breastworks at Franklin, where his casualties were reported 6,800—or about 50 per cent in twenty-five minutes. I have not read General Hood's history of his campaigns, but the above is the estimate as given by participants on either side.

The soldiers under General Schofield were entrenched to the chin. A half-dozen forts belched their thunder from as many hilltops; long lines of abattis and *chevaux de frise* impeded every assault; all around the works shrapnel and grape swept down our ranks from fiery embrasures.

The casualties in this handful of men may be estimated when it is stated that we lost thirteen generals killed, wounded and missing. Down this red valley of death rode no braver soldier than General George W. Gordon, the youngest brigadier in our western army. I can see him in fancy now, as I saw him then for the first time, mounted on a fiery steed, his long hair swept back in the breath of battle, as he rode into that maelstrom of [illegible]. I believe he went over the works and was captured. There fell, his noble breast pierced through, the gallant Pat Cleburne, the idol of his division and of his state. General John Adams and his little [illegible] both fell dead together across the enemy's breastworks. Gen. Thomas M. Scott was [illegible] by the explosion of a shell.

Does not Bitter Disappointment Await Him

N. Y. [illegible]

The *Evening Post*, a paper which has long prided itself on its [illegible], becomes [illegible] in election [illegible]. It thinks nothing of calling its political opponents [illegible], [illegible] scoundrels, and vicious characters. It does not even spare the clergy, but denounces them as [illegible] [illegible] regarding [illegible] whose pure minds are shocked by gross libertinism, are called by the *Post* a class of men who seldom think of a man [illegible] that of a male animal, and are relegated by it to the company of the low and vile of their sex. It is a pity to add to the anxiety of our contemporary, which has risked so much in this canvass, but we cannot avoid saying that it is likely to be bitterly disappointed when the votes of this city are counted. It has no conception of the magnitude of the democratic revolt against Cleveland.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

News Notes About the Franco-Chinese Trouble.

GOSSIPY ITEMS FROM PARIS

A Number of Nihilists Arrested in Russia—The Brunswick Throne—Labouchere's Opinion of Mary Anderson

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The report that England was about to mediate between France and China, with a view to an amicable settlement of the present difficulties, was altogether without foundation.

The Chinese government has given immense orders for munitions of war to London, Berlin and other cities, and arrangements have been made for the consignment of heavy guns and small arms. Among purchases already made by China are five million cartridges, which were made during the Franco-German war. These are now being shipped from London. Experts say the powder in these cartridges would, at this late day, be unable to eject the bullet from the mouth of the rifle.

Earl Granville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, in acknowledging the intimation of a French blockade of the island of Formosa, informed Prime Minister Ferry that the British government would reserve the right to question the validity of the blockade, inasmuch as there has been no formal declaration of war by France. The [illegible] *Gazette* declares that France is unable to effect a blockade of the island. One half of Admiral Courbet's squadron is required to guard Kelung and Tamsui, and only seven vessels are therefore left with which to attempt the blockade.

WILL REINFORCE THE TONQUIN TROOPS

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The government has decided to reinforce General Briere de l'Isle in Tonquin, and Admiral Courbet, commanding operations against China, by 15,000 additional men. Orders have been sent to Toulon to place transports in preparation immediately. The French consuls in the various towns of China have been ordered to go to Shanghai, owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese.

OPERATIONS IN TONQUIN

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Cabinet ministers this morning listened to Millot's account of his operations in Tonquin, and have expressed entire satisfaction with his course. Millot expressed the opinion that reports now being received in regard to the present situation in Tonquin are much exaggerated. The French [illegible] very strongly fortified and able to repulse any attack.

FRENCH RETRENCHMENTS

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has agreed to the reductions proposed by the cabinet. Total retrenchments in the budget for 1885 will amount to [illegible] francs.

IMPERIAL [illegible]

TIENTSIN, Oct. 25.—All the princes of the empire have been summoned to attend an imperial council at Pekin November [illegible].

ENGLAND.

LABOUCHERE AND MARY ANDERSON

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A representative of the [illegible] *News* has been interviewing Labouchere on the chances of Mary Anderson's Juliet. Labouchere said that it would be the most absolute fiasco any London theater had ever seen. Miss Anderson, he thought, was but a passably good looking American miss. The interviewer attributes this attack to Miss Anderson's refusal to accept an invitation to Mr. Labouchere's Bohemian parties.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An accident befel the Duchess of Cumberland yesterday, as she was taking part in the hunt. Her horse fell through the planking of a bridge upon the stones below. The duchess was thrown to the ground underneath the bridge. She suffered only slight injuries.

JAPANESE PEERAGE CREATED

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Japanese advices state that the mikado has informed the European mission of the creation of a Japanese peerage. This consists of 11 princes, 24 marquises, 76 counts, 74 viscounts and 74 barons.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sir Moses Montefiore received hundreds of telegrams congratulating him on attaining his 100th birthday. They came from all parts of the world, many from America.

THE FRANCHISE BILL

LONDON, Oct. 25.—In the house of commons last night the franchise bill passed the first reading without division. It will come up for the second reading on Thursday.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—The weather is cold. Wheat is quiet and steady. Corn is [illegible].

FRANCE

PARISIAN NOTES

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The colonial council of Cochin China, on receiving the report of the Paris [illegible] department advising differential rates in favor of French imports, voted the adoption of a tariff. Paris free trade economists say that the result of this action will be the ruin of the port of Saigon.

The chamber of deputies has passed a bill legalizing the times of bargains in public securities and merchandise.

[illegible] states that Tuesday, at [illegible], an attempt was made to shoot King Leopold. One shot was fired at him by an Italian student. The would-be regicide was arrested. News of the incident was suppressed.

TWO DEATHS FROM CHOLERA

PARIS, Oct. 25.—There have been two more deaths from cholera at Yport. Physicians discredit allegations that the disease was brought to Yport by sailors. They believe it generated spontaneously at Yport, brought on by privation, drunkenness and dirt, so prevalent there.

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT

PARIS, Oct. 25.—As Sara Bernhardt has been ordered to take a rest it is feared that the production of Victor Sardou's new play of "Theodora" will be postponed indefinitely.

Madame Bernhardt's condition is worse. Her medical attendants refuse to consent to her removal to Paris.

GOUNOD'S LATEST WORK SOLD

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Novellos, owners of Gounod's "Redemption," have bought "Mors et Vita," Gounod's latest work, for [illegible].

GERMANY

HE CLAIMS THE THRONE

BRUNSWICK, Oct. 25.—A delegate from the bundesrath presented to the Brunswick diet to-day a letter from Emperor William respecting the claim of the duke of Cumberland to the grand ducal throne, and approving the measures of the council of regency against pretenders. The *North German Gazette* this morning published the text of the duke of Cumberland's manifesto, and reprinted the document in which the duke of Cumberland informed Emperor William of the death of the ex-King of Hanover, and declared that he (Cumberland) would fully maintain the rights and titles which he had inherited.

JAPAN COPYING GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The *Post* says that Oyama, Japanese minister of war, and the officers visiting Germany with him are engaged at present in studying the administration of the German war office. They will return to Japan by way of the United States. They have adopted every detail of the German system. The *Post* thinks their mission will cement the friendship of Japan and Germany. It says the German merchants would profit by placing German commercial resources in Japanese markets.

THE SOUDAN.

MARCH ON KASSALA

SUAKIM, Oct. 25.—Abyssinian advices state that King John has ordered Ras Alonla, the Abyssinian general, to march on Kassala in southern Soudan. Major Chermside is trying to prevent this.

REDUCING THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 25.—It is settled now that the Egyptian army will be reduced to [illegible] men, with 18 English officers. The [illegible] will be increased 3000 men.

[illegible]

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 25.—[illegible]

RUSSIA

[illegible]

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—[illegible] have been [illegible]. A number of [illegible] were seized.

La Fatin, the nihilist leader, was arrested to-day while walking on the street. He fought desperately, but the police finally overpowered him. He cried to the crowd, trusting by his struggles to tell his friends that he was a prisoner. He has been wanted by the police for four years on a charge of having been implicated in the murder of General Mesenzeff.

Twenty students, most of them sons of superior Russian employes in Poland, and a number of girls of good family, have been arrested in Warsaw. They are charged with being nihilists.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—The firm of [illegible] & Sons have been for some time in financial difficulty, but have now been allowed to have their affairs settled by administration. Their liabilities are $4,[illegible],000; assets, $7,8[illegible],000. If the [illegible] is carefully managed creditors will probably be paid in full.

BELGIUM

NOTES FROM BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—Reports of a crisis in regard to the cabinet have been confirmed. The new premier is M. Bernaert. Several papers demand that the government disavow consolidation with the African international association at the approaching Congo conference, and so avoid endangering neutral country.

VANDERBILT'S LOSSES

They are Said to Amount to Sixty Million Dollars Recently by the Shrinkage of Stocks and Speculation of His Sons

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt visited Wall street yesterday afternoon. It was his first visit in three years, and all sorts of rumors were afloat. Many pretended ruinous results. Not a few went so far as to say that Mr. Vanderbilt's frightful losses of late had drained his store of ready cash, and that his visit was for the purpose of negotiating the sale of $10,000,000 worth of government bonds. Mr. Vanderbilt was engaged in earnest conversation with his broker for fully half an hour. Mr. Washington E. Connor said that he had heard that certain parties interested in West Shore had been manipulating West Shore in an effort to secure control of the stock, and thus make West Shore an equal with New York Central. Mr. Connor, however, declined to say who the West Shore backers were. Many reports are in circulation as to Mr. Vanderbilt's real financial condition. Some do not hesitate to say, after careful computation, that he has lost since January, through the shrinkage of his stock and speculation of his sons, William K. and young Cornelius, fully $60,000,000. One thoroughly acquainted with his affairs said this evening:

"It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Vanderbilt ordered E. P. Freeman & Co. to sell for him $10,000,000 of his government bonds. This sum was swallowed up in his efforts to sustain the New York Central, New York, Lake Shore [illegible] stock and [illegible] the pressure.

"A short time ago, while at dinner with a friend, Mr. Vanderbilt said that he believed himself to be worth in the neighborhood of $140,000,000. Of this $50,000,000 was in government bonds, [illegible] of which he has since been compelled to part with. Much of these were standing in Mr. Vanderbilt's name 93,800 shares of stock. Some of these shares have since declined 50 per cent, and many in the street may be excused that Mr. Vanderbilt had become so dazed by his severe losses that could he extricate himself from his present muddle he would gladly leave the street forever."

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE

Hauled Over the Coals by Eight Buffalo Clergymen

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The *Journal* prints the following copy of a letter which has been sent to the Rev. James Freeman Clarke by eight Buffalo clergymen who have made a searching investigation of the facts in the case against Mr. Cleveland. They declare the evidence of Cleveland's recent immoralities to be as strong as that in the Halpin case, which Mr. Clarke himself is compelled to admit:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., Boston, Mass.—*Dear Sir:* We are surprised to note in the daily press your confident denial of all the charges of recent immoralities which have been brought against your candidate for the presidency. We are also surprised to note the foundation upon which appears to be chiefly the testimony of the accused and your consciousness. In reply to your unqualified denial thus published abroad we desire to say that the charges which you so confidently contradict rest not upon the declaration or finding of any one man, but upon the testimony of numerous witnesses, each of them having personal knowledge of the matter. This testimony has been received and sifted by gentlemen desirous of ascertaining the truth and has been carefully taken down in writing. In important cases the witnesses have signed their names to the testimony which they have given. All this you could readily have learned had you so desired and so have saved yourself from the discourtesy which you have shown to men who as much as yourself desire the truth. We are confident that if you will prolong your next tour of investigation beyond Albany, to Buffalo, you cannot fail to be convinced that the remaining charges which you still repudiate are as well founded as the charge of the specific crime which at this late day you are compelled to acknowledge. We had desired to make no further utterance in this matter, which in all its bearings is so exceedingly distasteful, but your course has left no alternative. Yours respectfully,

F. F. CHIVERS, JOHN GORDON,
S. S. MITCHELL, W. S. STUDLEY,
W. S. HUBBELL, G. CHAPMAN JONES,
L. S. LITCH, A. BIGELOW.

The Fate of Erratic Genius

Rufus Porter recently died at New Haven, Conn., at the age of 92 years. He was born at West Boxford, in Massachusetts, on the 1st day of May, 1792, during the third year of President Washington's administration. The success of Benjamin Franklin with his famous electrical experiments was to him a motor of inspiration. He had received but a common school education, such as it was during those days. But he was a natural genius. In his boyhood he displayed an aptitude and ingenuity for mechanical invention that ripened to important results. When but a mere youth he set himself to work as a maker of turbine water-wheels, of windmills, of lathes, flying ships, rotary engines and of agricultural implements, while he had a passionate taste for music, and even composed rhythmical verses. His father, however, could see no use in all this, and apprenticed him to a shoemaker, that he might learn a useful trade and earn an honest living. At the age of 18, after breaking loose from this apprenticeship, he became a house and sign painter. When the war of 1812 broke out he did some fighting, but was more useful in the painting of gunboats, an occupation in which for a time he was busily employed. At the close of the war he turned schoolmaster in New England, but with his restless disposition, soon abandoned that unprofitable business, exchanging it for painting in New York, New Jersey, Baltimore, and at length to Alexandria, Virginia. Here he became a portrait painter, assisted by an ingenious camera obscura which he invented. He was successful, and in his leisure hours invented a new style of clock, a fire-alarm, a semaphore, a washing-machine, a churn and a number of other useful articles.

He had improved meantime upon his schooling to such an extent that he wrote valuable contributions to scientific magazines. But he was unstable in his nature. He could stick to nothing long. He could not save money. He invented and sold to Col. Colt in 1844 a revolving rifle, from which that gentleman devised his revolver, which made his name famous and which, at the same time, made him one of the wealthiest men in the United States. But Rufus Porter, at an extreme old age, died a poor man, unknown to the country, with a name written in sand.

Queen of Siam's Thimble.

[illegible] Magazine

The thimble is a Dutch invention that was first brought to England in 1695 by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name is derived from the words thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumble and thumbell. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumb, but we can scarcely conceive how they would be of much use there. Formerly they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years steel, silver, gold, horn, ivory, and even pearl and glass have all been used for making thimbles.

A thimble owned by a Queen consort of Siam is shaped like a lotus bud, that being the royal flower of the country, and almost everything [illegible]. This thimble is of gold, [illegible] set with diamonds [illegible] arranged [illegible] form [illegible]. It was a bridal gift from the king, who, having seen the English and American ladies at his court using thimbles, [illegible].

MINING STOCK

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. [illegible]

Alta	17	Mexican	1 50
Best & Belcher	80	Mono	1 50
Bodie Con	73	Ophir	40
Chollar	45	Potosi	1 25
Con Cal & Virginia	1 2[illegible] 45	Savage	1 25
Crown Point	40	Sierra Nevada	1 10
Gould & Curry	20	Union	95
Hale & Norcross	3 20	Utah	75
Martin White	40	Yellow Jacket	1 85

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
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25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR,
[illegible] his large, elegant and well-appointed restaurant First st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill [illegible] obtained at all hours, day or night [illegible] rooms have been fitted up [illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible] N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.
CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, 81 and [illegible] Front, Portland.
WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, [illegible] 148 Front street, Portland, O.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO., [illegible] Portland Or.
REDINGTON, WOODWARD & CO., [illegible] North Front st., Portland Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., [illegible] Bradley & Doheny, 109 Front, bet. [illegible] Stark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe [illegible] Belting, Hose, etc.

SAWMILL MACHINERY & BOILERS, ETC.
TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or. We have furnished the greater part of this class of machinery on the coast and our long experience and [illegible] enable us to fully supply the [illegible]

IRON & WOODWORKERS [illegible]
TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or., Iron and Wood Machinery.

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DR. G. M. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND [illegible] Residence 27 Yamhill street. Office [illegible]

J. G. CHAPMAN [illegible]
CHAPMAN & WATSON
Attorneys-at-Law.
No. [illegible] Washington st., between [illegible]

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PHYSICIAN AND [illegible]
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Telephone to his office.

VOL. 4 [illegible]
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